THE DIGVIJAY
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
1948—HIGHLIGHTS

New Business Received	Rs. 37,43,500
Business Paid-for	Rs. 33,15,000
Total Assets exceed	Rs. 14,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 6,50,000

We invite you to join our COUNTRYWIDE ORGANISATION
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Regd. No. B. 1066

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1066

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

VOL. XXXVII
VOL. 74

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1949

Price: 2 ANNAS

PUBLIC OPINION

"Since last so many years, I have tried hair oils of various types both Indian and Foreign. On a certain occasion, a friend recommended to use RAMTIRTH BRAHMI OIL (SPECIAL NO. 1) of Ramtirth Yogashram, Bombay 4. Accordingly and using it since last few days. Many advantages have accrued to me by the use of that oil. Eyesight improved. Memory became more sharpened. Now I can have sound sleep. Mind remains peaceful. Headache has stopped forever. My nose which was sometimes bleeding is completely cured. Hair have become blacky. In short, whatever my complaints for last so many years, have been all removed by this wonderful oil."

Cordially Yours,
(Sd.) DAVE MANILAL HARINARAYAN
B.A. (Hons.) BARODA.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Chinese Reds Cut Burma Road

INDO-CHINA BORDER UNDER CONTROL

Nationalist Government's Bid To End Civil War

PEACE DELEGATION TO FLY TO PEIPING: DEMAND FOR CEASE-FIRE

NANKING, March 28 (P.T.I. Reuter): Communist pressure has increased on the Government held north bank bridgehead at Snaghaho, opposite the Government stronghold of Chinkiang on the South bank of the Yangtse river, Chinkiang reports said today.

According to reliable reports reaching Nanking, 20 towns in Yunan province were now in Communist hands.

KUNMING SURROUNDED

KUNMING WAS SAID TO BE VIRTUALLY SURROUNDED AND THE BURMA ROAD CUT, 100 MILES ON EACH SIDE OF THIS PROVINCIAL CAPITAL.

COMMUNISTS WERE ALSO REPORTED TO CONTROL A GOOD DEAL OF THE INDO-CHINA BORDER.

Nationalist Bid For Peace

U.P.A. adds: The Nationalist Government's peace mission today announced it will fly to Peiping Thursday to begin talks with Communist leaders the next day in an attempt to end the Chinese Civil War.

Chang Cheh-chung, chief of the Nationalist Delegation, told newsmen his delegation had completed preparations for the peace conference. He said the Nationalists would not take with them any concrete peace proposals but only "reference materials." He indicated, however, that the Nationalists might open the conference with a demand for a general cease-fire.

PRESS COVERAGE

Meantime, high official sources told the United Press of America that the Government was considering a proposal to the Communists on restricted press coverage of the peace negotiations. They said the proposal was expected to ask for Communist concurrence in permitting foreign and Chinese correspondents to accompany the Government Peace Delegation and giving correspondents freedom of gathering and writing news without censorship. They said the Government would limit the coverage only to the peace negotiations if the Communists desire.

REDS ANXIOUS TO PROMOTE TRADE

Partial Economic Revival In Tientsin

LONDON, March 23 (PTI-Reuter): A partial revival of economic activity in Tientsin, Communist-held commercial centre of North China, was reported today in private commercial telegrams, which revealed that two vessels were to leave shortly for Vancouver with large export cargoes.

Mr. James Ivy, Regional Economic Co-operation Administration Director in Tientsin, who arrived here at the weekend, told the press that the Communists were anxious to promote trade but did not know how to do it.

Tientsin's cotton mills were all still operating, he said. A two-year crop was pouring into the city from nearby growing areas.

He reported great unemployment in Tientsin. Many factories wanted to close down. But they were not allowed to do so unless they paid six months wages to their workers in lieu of notice.

Mr. Ivy said there was complete freedom of movement in the city.

Dr. Soong May Set Up Independent Govt. In Canton

SHANGHAI, March 28 (PTI-Reuter): Dr. T. V. Soong, former Chinese Premier and Foreign Minister, was to-day reported to have flown to Chikow, Hupeh province, for discussions with his brother-in-law, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek.

Observers thought these talks might result in the setting up of an independent Government in Canton, should the Acting President General Li Tsung-Jen, concede too much to the Communists in the forthcoming talks.

General Chang Chin-Chung, Governor-General for North-West China, was yesterday elected head of the Government delegation which will fly to Peiping on March 31, ready for the opening of talks the following day.

The Communist radio said on Saturday that the peace would be based on Communist leader Mao Tse-Tung's eight points laid down on January 14, but it was believed here that both sides would probably make concessions on the more controversial points.

Marine Engineering College For India

NEW DELHI, March 28 (API).—The setting up of a marine engineering college was under active consideration of the Government of India said Mr. R. C. Neogy, Commerce Minister, in reply to Mr. R. K. Sidhwa in Parliament today.

Precautions On Indo-Burma Road

INFILTRATION OF "UNDESIRABLES"

SHILLONG, March 28 (API): An official spokesman of the Assam Government told the Associated Press of India today that adequate precautionary measures had been taken on the entire Indo-Burma frontier in view of the situation in Burma. He declined to disclose the nature of precautionary measures, beyond saying that an interrogation post had been opened at Bangsu Pass, the extreme end of the Indo-Burma front, where persons entering India from Burma were being examined.

He said that there had been some infiltration of "undesirables" from Burma into Manipur State and Lushai Hills but adequate measures had been taken to deal with this.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Ten Nations Discuss Draft Constitution

LONDON, March 28 (PTI-Reuter): Representatives of ten nations discussed the Draft Constitution for the Council of Europe at the British Foreign Office today.

Five powers represented for the first time—Norway Denmark, Sweden, Italy and Eire—were expected to go over the Draft prepared by the five Brussels Treaty Powers—Britain, France and the Benelux countries.

British Deputy Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs Sir Gladwyn Webb presided. The other countries were represented by Ambassadors or Ministers in London.

The discussions are expected to last a fortnight.

The provisional plans of the Brussel Treaty Powers are that the Council of Europe should consist of a Committee of Ministers and a Consultative Assembly.

The Committee would meet in private and the Assembly, once a year, in public.

FORMER HOUSE OF COMMONS' SPEAKER DEAD

LONDON, March 28 (UPA): Viscount Ullswater, former Speaker of the House of Commons, died at his home at Woodbridge, Suffolk, last night. He was 93.

COLOURS FOR HOME GUARDS

PREMIER KHER PRESENTED COLOURS TO THE HOME GUARDS AT POONA AT A CEREMONIAL PARADE ON SUNDAY.

INTERNATIONAL FUND MISSION FOR INDIA

Visit Hastened By Dollar Drawings And Critical Balance Of Payments

SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE"

BOMBAY, Monday.—Following quickly in the wake of the Mission of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which only recently concluded an extensive study tour of this country, a high power Mission on behalf of the International Monetary Fund led by Mr. M. H. Parsons, Director of the Operations Department of the Fund, is arriving in India, sometime next week, it is learnt.

Although it is a matter of routine both for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (commonly called World Bank) and the International Monetary Fund to send general as well as special missions to member countries, the present visit of the Fund mission is thought to be of special significance to the Financial policies of this country.

INDIA'S HEAVY DRAWING

It is considered likely that the visit of the Fund mission has been hastened because of India's heavy drawing of 93 million dollars from the Fund during the current financial year. This is short just by seven million dollars of India's total drawing capacity in any one year. A hint has also been given that India may have to continue to draw heavily on the Fund for her dollar requirements during the next year also.

It is true that the purposes of the Bank and the Fund are different. The World Bank only finances long term development projects on a loan basis; whereas the advances made from the fund are intended for current needs arising out of temporary maladjustments in the balance of payments, that is to say, shortage of specific currencies, which today in practice means U.S. Dollars. Drawings on the Fund do not technically amount to loan. It is rather in the nature of exchanges, India giving rupee securities against her dollar drawings. But as rupees are not in demand in the International Market India will have to pay back in dollars and redeem her rupees later on. India's contribution to the Fund being 400 million dollars she can draw upto a quarter of that amount in any one year.

WORLD BANK MISSION'S WORK

The World Bank Mission which came here in connection with India's application for development purposes has collected valuable material in the course of its extensive itenerary and no doubt this material would have been available to the Fund also. But obviously the Fund has its own special problems to discuss with the Government of India. And this need, it is presumed, must have become urgent in view of the rapid approach of the permissible limit and the still critical position of the country's dollar situation.

Mr. Parsons who leads the mission is no stranger to India having visited this country early last year, along with India's Executive Directors on the Fund, just prior to India's drawing of dollars from the Fund.

FALL IN BOMBAY'S TEMPERATURE

BOMBAY, Monday.

The temperature recorded at the Santa Cruz Observatory this afternoon was 91 degrees which shows a fall of 12 degress, says a weather bulletin issued late tonight by the Santa Cruz Observatory.

The bulletin adds: The temperature is expected to fall over Gujerat and the temperature in city will slightly fall in the course of the next two days.

The Colaba Observatory recorded a fall of 5 degrees in Bombay.

Mild Thunderstorm In Poona

POONA, March 28 (API): A mild thunderstorm accompanied by a shower of hail, sand and dusty winds, the first one of the season—passed over Poona this evening. The thunderstorm which brought in a drizzle helped to bring down the temperature slightly affording much relief to the Poona public, which has been experiencing hot weather recently.

Temperatures during the day for the past one week have been above normal and the thermometer touched yesterday 105 degress. The maximum temperature recorded today was 104.

DUTCH MURDER SUPENO

For Refusal To Disclose Republican Leaders' Whereabouts

NEW DELHI, March 28, (U.P.I.): A "Communique" issued by the Republican Central Commissariat in Java reported the murder of the Republican Minister, Mr. Supeno, by the Dutch, for refusing to disclose the whereabouts of other Republican leaders, a Press Note issued by the Indonesian Information Service in New Delhi said today.

Mr. Supeno, adds the Press Note, was captured by the Dutch Army during their attack on Central Java on February 24 last.

Commenting on this, Dr. Marmis, Republican Foreign Minister states: "The murder of Mr. Supeno Minister of Reconstruction of the Republic of Indonesia, by the Dutch Army in Indonesia, proves once again the fatal influence of colonial mentality of even a people as the Dutch who are generally considered by Christendom as devotional.

"The murder is preceded by the mass-execution of 40,000 innocent people in South Celebes and the tragic death of 60 prisoners of war who were transported by Dutch order from Surabaya to Bondowoso in a hermetically locked railway wagon without food, water or air".

SOVIET ATTACK ON IRANIAN OUTPOST

One Killed: Teheran Lodges Protest To Moscow

TEHERAN, March 28 (UPA): Iran announced tday that it had protested to the Soviet Embassy here against as unprovoked Soviet attack on an Iranian frontier post in which one Iranian was killed and two were taken prisoner.

A Government spokesman said the Russians refused to release two prisoners unless Iran agreed to take the blame for the incident. The spokesman said the Iranian Army has refused to take the blame.

The note, sent by the Iranian Foreign Ministry to the Soviet Embassy, said that 50 Soviet soldiers attacked the Iranian frontier post of Nafiljen on March 22. The attack followed Soviet propaganda attacks on the Iranian Government.

DEVELOPING INDIA'S FOREST WEALTH

Jairamdas On Need For Effective Plan

MYSORE, March 28, (A.P.I.): Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, India's Food and Agriculture Minister today declared open the International Forestry and Timber Utilisation Conference.

This was the first conference for Asia and the Pacific region and the third in the series organised by the world Food and Agricultural Organisation.

Delegates from Burma, Pakistan, Ceylon, Federal Indonesia, India, the Philippine and Siam attended the conference, while observers from a few other Asian countries were also present.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram in his inaugural address said: "The limitless potentialities of forest wealth should be tapped to raise the standard of living of our rural masses".

An effective programme for rapid increase in fuelwood for the rural masses, which could be reconciled with a rational policy of forest development, would be a blessing for the agriculturists in most Asiatic countries he said.

TWO YEAR'S EXTENSION FOR BOMBAY M. L. C.S

The Governor of Bombay has issued an order, under section 61A of the Government of India Act, 1935, extending up to March 31, 1951 the term of office of all the members of the Bombay Legislative Council who are due to retire, under sub-section (3) of section 61 of the Act, on March 31, 1949. The order also states that a member elected to any casual vacancy vice a member whose term of office has been extended will serve for the remainder of his predecessor's term.

Congress Executive To Meet On April 5

NEW DELHI, March 28 (API): The Congress Working Committee will meet on April 5 at 8-30 a.m. at Sardar Patel's residence.

Successor To Forrestal

WASHINGTON, Mar. 28, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Louis Johnson was today sworn in as United States Defence Secretary in succession to Mr. James Forrestal, who resigned earlier this month.

ERANGON FIRING ECHO IN BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

Adjournment Motion Of Jadhav Defeated

HOME MINISTER BLAMES 'REDS:' "POLICE ACTED IN SELF-DEFENCE"

BOMBAY, Monday.

An adjournment motion moved by Mr. Tulsidas Jadhav, Peasants and Workers' Party leader in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, this afternoon, was thrown out by 71 votes to 16, when it was pressed to a division. The motion pertained to "the wanton firing" which took place at Erangon in Ahmednagar District on March 24, as a result of which seven persons including three women lost their lives, and 27 persons were injured.

THE PLEA OF MR. TULSIDAS JADHAV, MR. J. H. SHAMSUDDIN, MR. S. I. KARANDIKAR, AND R. A. KHEDGIKAR, THAT GOVERNMENT MUST APPOINT AN IMPARTIAL AND JUDICIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE AND REPORT ON THE INCIDENT, WAS NOT ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT.

DETAILED PROCEEDINGS

Speaking on his adjournment motion for discussing "the wanton firing on the villagers of Erangon" in Ahmednagar District, on March 24, Mr. Tulsidas Jadhav of the Peasants and Workers Party said that he had personally gone to the unhappy scene and spoken to many of the villagers. He noticed that the village was surrounded by the police and the people "cowed down." The roads were empty.

About four in the morning of the 24th a police lorry loaded with armed constables had driven to the village. There were fifteen other lorries, for transporting grains from the Government godown. There were Home Guards also.

VILLAGERS' REQUEST

Four to five hundred villagers gathered in an area 50 by 50 and requested the police and the officials not to remove the grain before opening a fair price shop for their use. The nearest fair price shop was ten to fifteen miles away.

The Police retorted by declaring Section 144 and asking the people to disperse. When they did not do so, there was a lathi charge and some men and women with children in their hands, fell to the ground.

He had heard that at this stage some stone came flying and three police constables and one Sub-Inspector received minor injuries. At this, the Home Guards who were keeping watch from an elevation opened fire and the police joined. In this, three women and four men lost their lives and 27 persons were injured.

GOVT. COMMUNIQUE CRITICISED

Mr. Jadhav severely criticised the Government communique in this respect, which had given the date of the incident as 23 March, while actually it was the 24th, and the number of dead as eight while it was only seven. Similarly he had counted 27 injured, while the Government communique mentioned 25.

He said that there was no planning or contemplation of violence as was shown by the fact that the crowd contained many women and children, and was unarmed.

He complained that the dead bodies were not handed over to relations for last rites and said that people had been trapped and had no chance to run away.

DEMAND FOR ENQUIRY

He demanded that Government should institute an impartial committee of Judicial men-preferably ex-Judges of the High Court to investigate and repjort in the matter.

"Congressmen and Home Guards

(Continued on Page 7.)

ADULT EDUCATION TO MINERS

NEW DELHI, March 28 (API).—The Labour Minister, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, said in Parliament today in reply to Dr. Mohan Das that a scheme for providing adult education to miners was under examination and it was proposed to construct schools for miners' children in townships which were being built as part of a general scheme for housing the coal miners.

FUTURE OF BHOPAL

India Government To Take Over Administration

NEW DELHI, March 28 (UPI): The Government of India will take over the administration of the State of Bhopal at a date to be announced later, it is reliably learnt in New Delhi.

An agreement in this connection was reached at Bhopal between the Nawab of Bhopal and M. V. P. Menon, Adviser to the Ministry of States, during the latter's negotiations with the Nawab. An official announcement in this regard is expected to be made during the middle of April.

Two Killed In Flying Accident

NEW DELHI, March 28 (API): The Government of India regret to announce the death of F/Lt. T. N. Bhanot, and S. Singh (Fitter mechanic) in a flying accident at 10-00 hrs. today, says a press Note issued by the Ministry of Defence.

The next of kin have been informed.

King's First Engagement After Illness

LONDON, March 28 (UPA): Buckingham Palace announced today that King George will attend the Royal Variety performance in London on November 7.

The announcement was the first concerning a public engagement for the King since his illness was disclosed last November.

ALL INDIA PLASTICS MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

Conference and Plastics Exhibition

SECOND CONFERENCE AT

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL BOMBAY
ON 29TH MARCH, 1949

INAUGURATION BY
H. E. RAJA MAHARAJ SINGH, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY
PRESIDENT:— RAJA RAMDEOJI PODAR

PLASTICS EXHIBITION
AT Y.M.C.A. HALL, LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY
31st MARCH, 1949 to 3rd APRIL, 1949
OPEN TO PUBLIC—ENTRANCE FREE.

ENQUIRIES: HON. SECRETARIES, Tele: ASOPLASMAC,
PODAR CHAMBERS, Parsi Bazar Street, BOMBAY.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a suitable match for a Panjabi Arora (Caste and province no bar). Bachelor Engineer age 26. Now a working partner in a progressive business concern but wishing to start his own business or join business. Girl and Family Status only consideration. Apply in confidence Box No. 433, "Bombay Chronicle."

LOST AND FOUND.

Bag containing office letters addressed to H.M.D.H. Bhiwandiwalla & Company or A. H. Bhiwandiwalla 583, Chira Bazar, Bombay, finder will be rewarded for bringing these letters or writing. 496

SITUATION VACANT

If you desireas to earn Rs. 400/- to Rs. 500/- per month at your leisure at home, write today for particulars. All India Helping Society, Putlighar, Amritsar. 401

Wanted smart Sales Girl for Society's Provision cum Grain Shop. Apply personally stating experience and salary expected to "Emporium Stores" Tram Terminus, Parel between 8-30 and 12 noon. 495

Wanted for H.L. College of Commerce, Ahmedabad; Lecturer in English in the grade of Rs. 150-10-300. Qualifications: Atleast Second Class M.A. in English. Teaching experience preferred. Apply stating age, teaching experience, minimum salary expected to the Secretary, The Ahmedabad Education Society, Lal Bhavan, Bhadra, Ahmedabad before 15th April 1949. 3860

Wanted immediately well experienced Ledger Keepers for a large Newspaper Company. Only competent persons with capacity for hard work need apply stating minimum salary expected and details of experience to Box No. Advt. 1, "Bombay Chronicle".

MEDICAL ADLET

Homoeopathy—Best Correspondence Course. For prospectus apply Grace Medical Mission Mavelikara Travancore.

Philips "Infraphil" Infra-Red Lamp to treat your colds, rheumatic pains, boils, toothache and other inflammatory condicions Priced at Rs. 70/- at main ports and Delhi, the "Infraphil" radiator is an essential adjunct to the doctor's clinic or the family medicine chest. Contact your nearest Philips Branch Office or Authorised Philips Dealer for full details. Special literature provided for the medical profession. 3859

LIVE STOCK.

Sick Dogs at Bellemont Kennels receive treatment and care as good as Human Beings. Phone 45245. (3614)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted to purchase a Japanese silk unit consisting of 12 looms with preparatories. Please inform in details to Box No. 3138 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Agents Stockists good profitable business good commission. Apply Box No. 414 "Bombay Chronicle."

PERSONAL

A comprehensive advertising service offer through press, Hoardings, Cinema slides, all throughout India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon. Distinctive advertising designs, original selling ideas, translations in all vernaculars a speciality. Apply Box No. 2928 "Bombay Chronicle"

FINANCE AND PARTNERSHIP

Wanted those who can invest 5 to 10 thousand rupees to become directors of a very Profitable Limited Company to be floated. Write Box No. 431 "Bombay Chronicle".

HOTELS IN HILL STATION

Matheran—West Lord's Central Hotel, with all home comforts Phone No. 28. (3174)

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Industry monthly magazine of March 1949 is immensely interesting to commercial concerns generally, specially manufacturers of toothpowder, vegetable dye, bleaching fura, lubricating oil for clocks and watches. Request Industry Pupilshers Ltd., 22, R.G. Kar Road. Calcutta and 30, Mount Road, Madras for specimen copy. (3423)

BUSINESS FOR SALE

For Sale: Cinema, Restaurant and a Bakery. With attached property. For full particulars, apply Box No. 466, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A few good typewriters ready for sale. Bombay Typewriting Institution, Opp General Post Office, Fort, Bombay. Telephone 21084. 479

Ready Stock 600 Gallons (made in U.S.A.) Red Diamond Ink (Brown) and Holt's Red Seal (Brown) for burnishing heels, shanks and edges (shoes); avoid disappointment and write to-day. Vinode 26H, Grant Street, Calcutta 13. 3724

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE TATA MILLS LIMITED
NOTICE

THE DIRECTORS of the Company have decided to recommend to the Annual General Meeting, the payment of a dividend on Ordinary Shares at Rs. 2-4-0 per share, free of income-tax, to the shareholders for the year ended 31st December 1948.

For and on behalf of
The Tata Mills, Ltd.,
Tata Industries Ltd.,
Managing Agents,
(Sd.) T. V. BADDELEY,
Director.

Bombay, 28th March 1949. 3856

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited from the approved Govt., Railway, Municipal contractors and firms having experience in execution of High Tension Mains for the work "Providing 11 K.V. O.H. lines for permanent water supply at Sindri —Estimated cost Rs. 43,358/-. (2) "Providing and erecting" L.T.O.H. distribution lines with underground service connection for Housing Estate at Sindri—Rs. 2,48,745 -.

Sealed tenders are invited from approved C.P.W.D. contractors for the following works:—

(1) Pdg. E.I. & fans in the Administrative Block, Fertilizer Project, Sindri—Rs. 18,124/-.
(2) Pdg. E.I. in 138 'L' type quarters for married labour at F. F. Sindri (Stage III)— Rs. 46,586/.
(3) Pdg. E.I. & fans & O. H. distribution line to Gowai Dam Division—Rs. 15,983/-.

Tender forms can be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 7/-, 20/-, 5/-, 7 and 5 respectively which is not refundable. Earnest money Rs. 2,193, 12437, 906, 2,279 and 799 respectively.

Specifications and drawings can be seen during office hours. Tenders will be received upto 12 noon of 7-4-49.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
F. F. Elect. Division,
Sindri, Dt. Manbhum. 3853

GIP RAILWAY — TENDERS

THE GENERAL MANAGER, GIP Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of wooden handles. Tender forms and drawing obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay-13 at Rs. 2 8/- per set, not refundable. Money order or cash only. Closing date 19-4-1949, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) 3790

G. I. P. RLY.—TIME TABLE

A NEW TIME TABLE will come into force from 1-4-1949—Sheet Time Tables will be exhibited at stations. Details of changes can be obtained in advance from Station Masters. 3849

G. I. P. RAILWAY—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES invites tenders for reconditioning of scrap white metal No. 7—square shape ingots. Forms obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay-13, at Rs. 2/- per copy, not refundable. Money order or cash only. Closing date 20-4-1949, at 3 p.m. (S.T.). 3850

M. & S. M. RAILWAY—TENDER

I. THE CHIEF ENGINEER invites sealed tenders for the maintenance of the following sections on the Metre Gauge system of this Railway:—

(i) From Portuguese Frontier mile 51.04) to Mormugao in the Portuguese Terryitory including the Harbour comprising Castle Rock (Portuguese Territory), Sanvordem and Vascodagama sections.
(ii) From Londa to Portuguese Frontier (mile 51.04) comprising Castle Rock (Indian Union Section).

II. The whole length as above will be allotted to one Contractor, but separate agreements will be necessary for Indian Union and Portuguese territories.

III. Tenders should be submitted in the prescribed form which can be obtained on application to the Chief Engineer, M. & S. M. Railway, Madras, on payment of Rs. 10/- for the whole length which will not be refundable.

IV. The tenders should be superscribed "PIECE WORK CONTRACT—MORMUGAO DISTRICT" and sent so as to reach the Chief Engineer, M. & S. M. Railway, Park Town, Madras, not later than 12 noon on Saturday, the 7th May, 1949. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,000/-. 3852

THE BAI KAMALAVATI PURSHOTTAMDAS MANGALDAS SCHOLARSHIPS FOR HIGHER STUDIES IN ARCHITECTURE AND MEDICINE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the above scholarships, one in Medicine, and two in Architecture, from students of the Kapole Community for higher studies in Foreign Countries. The amount of each scholarship is Rs. 150/- per month. Conditions of the scholarships and forms of application can be obtained on request in person or by post (if a self-addressed envelope with 2½ anna postal stamp is sent) from the Controlling Authority, Government Law College, Bombay. The applications must reach the Chairman on or before the 12th of April, 1949. 3848

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
THE B. E. S. & T. UNDERTAKING

SEALED TENDER for the supply of Maiyang Wood tongued and grooved of sizes will be received by the Chief Storekeeper up to noon on Wednesday, the 6th April, 1949.

Tender forms can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Electric House, Fort, Bombay 1, on personal application but will not be forwarded by post. 3778

PUBLIC NOTICE
BOMBAY NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS TAX.

ALL PERSONS PUBLISHING any NEWSPAPER, JOURNAL, MAGAZINE OR OTHER PERIODICAL PUBLICATION in the Province of Bombay are informed that under the Bombay Finance Act, 1932, as amended, they will be liable to pay a tax at the rate of ONE ANNA IN THE RUPEE on the amount payable to them for advertisements appearing in their publications from the 1st April 1949.

They should please furnish the names of the newspapers etc. published by them, with the names and addresses of the editor, publisher, managing director or other person responsible for the publication, to the undersigned before 15th April 1949. The forms for submitting the monthly returns and for payment of tax, and other information will be supplied on request.

V. L. GIDWANI
Chief Newspaper Advertisements Tax Officer,
Bombay Province, Bombay.

Old Custom House,
Fort, BOMBAY 1
No 401
March 28th, 1949

TENDER NOTICE

Specification No. Elg/T.10.
Surat Billimora 66 KV Transmission line.

THE TIME AND DATE for receiving the tenders against above Specification is extended upto 5 p.m. on the 18th May, 1949. The tenders will be opened on the 19th May, 1949 at 11 a.m.

V. R. VAIDYA,
Executive Engineer (Trans.),
for Electrical Commissioner with the Government of Bombay.
Electric Grid Offices,
Foreshore Road, Bombay 1.
28th March, 1949. 3854

NOTIFICATION
BARODA CITY MUNICIPALITY

QUOTATIONS for the supply of enamelled census numbers for houses in Baroda City will be received on or before 11-4-49 by the undersigned. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

C. M. DIGHE,
Municipal Commissioner,
Baroda City Municipality.
Dated 24th March, 1949. 3855

LEGAL NOTICES

ORIGINAL
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION
Petition No. 98 of 1949.

GEORGE VI, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith.

Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of certain debts belonging to Ebrahim Ismail Oka alias Ibrahim Ismail Oka late of Bombay Muslim Inhabitant a glassware merchant residing at the time of his death at Amirali Building Bhimpoora, Dongri, without the Fort of Bombay .. .. Deceased.

Bai Shirinbai widow of Ebrahim Ismail Oka alias Ibrahim Ismail Oka of Bombay Muslim Inhabitant the widow of the abovenamed deceased residing at Amirali Building, Bhimpoora, Dongri, without the Fort of Bombay .. .. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Succession Certificate.

Witness Mahommedalli Currim Chagla, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 9th day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and forty Nine and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.|-) S. J. RAHIMTOOLA.
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

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Reminiscences Of Famous Playwright

"People keep asking me", says George Bernard Shaw in his apology for publishing SIXTEEN SELF SKETCHES (Constable, 7sh. 6d) "why I do not write my own biography. I reply that I am not at all interesting biographically. I have never killed anybody. Nothing very unusual has happened to me."

This shows that, at 93, "G.B.S." must still have his fun with his readers. Characteristically, too, he cannot avoid such passages as this: "I claim arrogantly to be one of the best educated men in the world and on occasion have dismissed 95 per cent. of the academic celebrities, with all due respect to the specific talents enjoyed by a few of them as nitwits."

These 16 "self-sketches" contain amusing incidents from Shaw's early life—his childhood in Ireland with wonderful little vignettes of his relatives; his experiences as a clerk in Dublin; his early struggles in London; his introduction to public speaking which occurred apparently when Leeky dragged him to a meeting of the now forgotten Zetetical debating society; and the whole panorama of what he calls the Downstart (as opposed, apparently to the Upstart) class—"the boy gentleman descended through younger sons from the plutocracy for whom a university education is beyond his father's income leaving him by family tradition a gentleman without a gentleman's means or education and so only a penniless snob.

FIRST LITERARY SUCCESS

The most fascinating of all is the gumpse of the life Shaw led in London William Archer met and rescued him in 1885.

"I had one article accepted" he writes. "It brought me 15sh. A publisher showed me some old blocks he had— brought up. He wanted verses fitted to them for school prize books. I wrote parody of the sort of thing he wanted and sent it to him as a friendly joke. To my stupefuction e thanked me and paid me 5sh I was touched and wrote him a serious verse for another picture. He took it as a joke in questionable taste; and my career as a versifier ended.

"Once I got a £ 5 job; but as it was not from a publisher or editor but from a friendly lawyer who wanted a medical essay, evidently for use in an agitation concerning patent medicines, I was unable to follow up my success. The total, £ 6 in nine years And yet I have been called an upstart."

201 Railway Workers Arrested During Strike Threat.

BOMBAY, Monday.

A total number of 201 railway workers have been arrested recently in Bombay Province as they were acting or likely to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety and maintenance of public order, Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, stated in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today.

Replying to a series of short notice questions by Mr. R. S. Gavale the Minister said that while a large majority of the arrested workers were reported to be pro-communists agitators, 57 of them were known to be members of the Communist Party. 147 persons among those arrested were known to be members of the All India Railwaymen's Federation, out of whom 130 were associated with communist controlled unions, which have since been disaffiliated by the Federation he added.

Sindhi Refugees Detain Khandwa Train

NASIK, March 28. (API)—The Bombay-bound Khandwa passenger train was detained for nearly four hours at Asavli station last night as a sequel to a demonstration by nearly 1,000 Sindhi refugees.

These refugees, who are inmates of the Lake Beal camp near Deolali, surrounded the train following reports that a Sindhi woman travelling by the train had been attacked by another passenger in a quarrel over accommodation.

The district magistrate of Nasik, the district police superintendent and the commandant of the Lake Beal camp were able, however, to prevent serious trouble and persuade the crowd to disperse.

B. R. Rau Expected Next Week

BOMBAY, Monday.

Sir Benegal Rama Rau, Governor designate of the Reserve Bank of India is expected to arrive in the city next week, to be initiated into the working of the Reserve Bank.

He will be introduced to the members of the Central Board of the Bank at a meeting of the Board which has been called for April 11.

Although Sir Benegal is lue to take charge of his office at the end of June, when Sir Chintaman Deshmukh retires, he will begin working in the Bank soon after his arrival in order to familiarise himself with the work of the Bank and its various departments and branches.

It is known that the Government of India offered a further term of five years to Sir Chintaman but the latter was unable to accept partly for domestic and partly for reasons of health.

Sir Benegal being a stranger to the Bank, he will virtually put himself under prohibition to Sir Chintaman, under whose expert guidance he will study the affairs of the Bank before actually taking over charge of his high office.

NEW DELHI, March 28 (U. P. I.): Between December 19, 1948, and January 31, 1949, as many as 4,826 permits of various types covering 9,596 persons of all communities were issued by the permit officer for Pakistan in India, Bombay.

MOVE TO OUST MADRAS PREMIER

Intense Activity For Election Of New Leader

(From Our Correspondent)
MADRAS, March 28.

Though not visible on the surface, still intense activity is going on in connection with the election the Leader the Madras Congress evoked more than ordinary interest this year, in view of the fact that all the groups of the party are unanimous in the opinion of removing Omanduv Ramaswamy Reddier from Premiership and Leadership. Considerable dissatisfaction among the Congress party member has been provoked by Mr. Reddiar by his behaviour in various matters. So in any straight contest, he has little chance of getting any success.

So the question arises, who would be the candidate opposing Mr. Reddiar. Mr. Prakasan who was defeated last time is definitely out of the picture, as his candidature is likely to provoke as violent opposition as it choice falls no either Dr. Subbaroyan or Mr. Bhaktavachalam.

The key position held by Mr. Kamaraj Nadar, President of the Tamilnad Congress, can alone decide the issue who-ever he puts forward as the candidate has greater chances of success as he works in close concert with Mr. Prakasam. Mr. Prakasam and Mr. Nadar are working jointly in all matters of leadership election and formation of Ministry. So Mr. Kamaraj Nadar has select his candidate who would bet the majority support of the Andhra party members.

Dr. Subbaroyan has better chances and Mr. Prakasam too prefer him to Mr. Bhaktavachalam.

Meanwhile Prof. Ranga is arriving here to do his bit in the leadership election.

TRAVANCORE LEADERS FOR DELHI

To Attend Unification Conference

TRIVANDRUM—March 28. (A. P. I.): Mr. T. K. Naravan Pillai, Premier of Travancore, and six others left for Bangalore by air en route to Delhi to attend the Cochin-Travancore unification conference there.

The other members of the delegation are, A. J. John, Finance Minister, V. O. Markoe, Food Minister, K. A. Gangadara Menon, Attorney General, C. Kesavan, District Congress President, T. M. Varghese and C. Naravanan Pillai, President and Secretary respectively of Parliamentary party Ad Hoc Committee.

All-India Child Education Conference In April

MADRAS, March 28, (A. P. I.): The second All-India Conference on Chilc Education will be held here on April 2 and 3. Her Highness the Maharani Saheb of Bhavnagar, wife of H. E. the Governor of Madras, will preside.

Delegates from all over India including Bombay, United Provinces and Bengal and Indian States will participate in the deliberations of the conference.

Site For Greater Rajasthan Capital

NEW DELHI, March 28, (U. P. I.): The committee appointed by the States Ministry of the Government of India to study and recommend a suitable site for the capital of Greater Rajasthan has submitted its report to the ministry today.

Before preparing the report, the committee visited Jaipur, Ajmer, Udaipur and Jodhpur to study their possibilities as the capital of greater Rajasthan.

Food Cultivation In C. P.

NAGPUR, March 28, (A. P. I.): Mr B. K. Patil, Food Minister, told the Central Provinces Assembly today that 2,73,000 acres of new land were brought under cultivation in the province in the year ending December, 1948.

The Food Minister estimated a yield of 32,316 tons of wheat and jowar, the two principal crops cultivated on this new land brought under the plough in 1948.

BOMANJEE DALAL VETERINARY DISPENSARY

The Government of Bombay will be taking over the control of the Veterinary Dispensary at Rustompura, in Halol taluka of Panchmahals district from April 1, 1949.

The ownership of the dispensary was offered to the Government by Mr. D. B. Dalal, managing trustee of the estate of the late Sir Bomanjee Dalal, along with the existing buildings together with the extensive land situated on the dispensary premises, the quarters of the Veterinary Surgeon situated in the village and all the instruments, furniture, etc. The Government accepted the offer with thanks.

The dispensary will be named as Sir Bomanjee A. Dalal Veterinary Dispensary and run by qualified Veterinary Graduates.

City Mill Worker Killed

BOMBAY, Monday.

Babaji Sakharam, an oilman in a City mill met with a fatal accident while oiling a wheel in the course of his duty, yesterday.

It is stated that he was caught in the belting of the shaft and dragged to a distance of several yards, succumbing to his injuries on the spot.

PROSPECTS OF TRADE PACT BETWEEN INDIA AND BHUTAN.

NEW DELHI, (U.P.A.): Prospects of a trade pact between India and Bhutan reportedly will be discussed when a Bhautanese financial mission arrives here soon.

The Bhutanese delegation also will seek a loan from the Government of India to finance industrial projects in their country, it was said.

BOMBAY STEAM: INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE: RATNAGAR STEAM:

INCREASE IN PASSENGER FARES

SAURASHTRA: MANGALORE: KONKAN LINES:

THE FOLLOWING RATES of Passenger Fares will come into force on the above Services from 1st APRIL, 1949, from and to Bombay. Revised fares for intermediate ports can be ascertained at the nearest Booking Office to your port.

From Bombay to	Cabin Rs. as.	Upper Class Rs. as.	Lower Class Rs. as.	From Bombay To	Cabin Rs. as.	Upper Class Rs. as.	Lower Class Rs. as.
Janjira	11 4	5 10	3 12	Devgad	33 12	16 14	11 4
Shriwardhan	13 8	6 12	4 8	Achra	36 0	18 0	12 0
Harnai	18 0	9 0	6 0	Malwan	36 0	18 0	12 0
Dabhol	18 0	9 0	6 0	Vengurla	40 8	20 4	13 8
Gowalkote	—	9 12	6 8	Panjim	45 0	22 8	15 0
Palshet	20 4	10 2	6 12	Mormugao	45 0	22 8	15 0
Boria	21 6	10 11	7 2	Karwar	51 12	25 14	17 4
Jaygad	22 8	11 4	7 8	Tadri	54 0	27 0	18 0
Sangameshwar	—	14 10	9 12	Kumta	54 0	27 0	18 0
Tiveri	22 8	11 4	7 8	Bhatkal	67 8	33 12	22 8
Ratnagiri	22 8	11 4	7 8	Coondapur	72 0	36 0	24 0
Ranpar	24 12	12 6	8 4	Malpe	76 8	38 4	25 8
Purnagad	24 12	12 6	8 4	Mangalore	81 0	40 8	27 0
Musakazi	27 0	13 8	9 0	Diu	45 0	22 8	15 0
Jaitapur	28 2	14 1	9 6	Nawabunder	45 0	22 8	15 0
Rajapur	—	14 10	9 12	Jaffrabad	45 0	22 8	15 0
Vijaydurg	29 4	14 10	9 12	Mohuva	45 0	22 8	15 0
Kharepatan	—	15 12	10 8	Bhavnagar	45 0	22 8	15 0

Mango Parcel Rate Rs. 1-14-0 per parcel.
Mango Luggages Rate Rs. 2-4-0 per luggage.

The Companies very much regret the necessity of increasing the above fares, but enormous and sustained increase in cost of operating ships due to heavy increases in cost of fuel, surveys, stores, repairs, salaries and wages of floating and shore staff and other essential charges, has left no other alternative.

Bombay, 28-3-49.

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AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE of property at Kalbadevi Road, advertised for TO-DAY has been postponed 'sine-die'.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE of 8 BALES Egyptian cotton (Giza 30).

MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY the 1st April 1949 at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at cotton Depot Sewree near Godown No. C42, 2nd Avenue by order of The Insurance Office concerned the above damaged cotton ex-S.S. Star of Luxor.

MENESSE & CO.

4TH WEEK

of APPLAUSES for PRAKASH Pictures

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Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
Booking 9-30 to 11-30 & 5 to 7 p.m.
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MINERVA'S TYPHOON OF LAUGHTER

DAWLAT

Directed by SOHRAB MODI
From FRIDAY 1st April
simultaneously at
EXCELSIOR
Daily 2-30, 6-30 and 9-30
Advance Booking as usual
CENTRAL
Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30
Sun. and Hols., 12-30
Advance booking 10 to 12 and 4 to 6
From Wed. 30th
NEW ROSHAN
(Corner of Grant Rd.)
Daily 2-30, 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
KISMET
PRABHADEVI RD.
Daily 4, 6-45, and 9-30
Sat., Sun., 1 p.m.
NEPTUNE
(BANDRA)
Daily 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Sun. 1 p.m.

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EXHIBITION
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DHOBI TALAO
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Admission: 5 Annas

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Falgun Vad 30, 2005.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 28, 1368.
Parsi: Meher 28, 1318.
Sunrise 6-36 a.m., Sunset 6-52 p.m.
Hightide 12-15, Lowtide 06-04, 18-03.

To-day's Engagements

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE: Meeting at 3 p.m.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION: Annual General Meeting and Special Film Show, at Red Cross Building, today at Town Hall Compound, at 6 p.m. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay will preside.

INDIAN PLASTICS MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION: First day of Second Conference today at 10 a.m. Taj Mahal Hotel. Mr. Ramdeo Podar will preside.

PROGRESSIVE GROUP: Mr. P. N. Agaswala will speak on "The Production Crisis" at Greens at 6-30 p.m. today.

STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: Meeting today at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time) instead of on Wednesday, the 30th March 1949, as usual.

ROTARY CLUB OF BOMBAY: Meeting today at Green's Hotel (first floor) at 1-45 p.m. Mr. Frank Moraes will speak on "Ceylon In Retrospect."

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION: 31st Annual General Meeting of members today at 6 p.m. in the Association Room.

THE OIL MERCHANTS' CHAMBER: Extra ordinary general meeting today at 4-0 p.m. (S.T.) at 285/87 Narsi Natha Street, Bombay 9.

SOCIETY FOR PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN W. INDIA: Annual general meeting in Municipal Corporation Hall Bombay, today (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Rani Maharaj Singh (President) will be present.

GREATER BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE BOARD: Mr. N. V. Nayak, will deliver a lecture on the "Economic and Moral Background of Co-operation" at the Provincial Co-operative Institute, 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, at 5-30 today.

RAMNAVAMI CELEBRATIONS: Under the presidentship of Shree Swami Krishnanandji "Ramnavami Celebrations" will take place, from tomorrow (Wednesday) to 7th April at Vile Parle Sanyas Ashram. Everyday from 5 to 7 Lectures on Vedant, Gita, Bhagavat, Upanishad and Ramayan.

GATHA SOCIETY MEETING today (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Library Hall, Apollo Street. Dasturji Framroze Bode will expound Ushtavaiti Gatha Yasna Ha 44.

ALL INDIA PLASTICS MANUFACTURERS' CONFERENCE: Reception in honour of the inauguration of the Conference at the C.C.I. at 6 p.m. today.

INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES: Mme. Florinda Santos de Lucena will conduct a one month's course for good pianists at the IFL, starting from the 1st April. The programme will include Bach, Schumann, etc. The class will be held thrice a week, 2 hours each lesson. Furthermore she will hold her last concert before leaving India on Wednesday, the 27th April 1949, at 6-30 p.m. at the IFL Hall, on the occasion of the Centenary of Chopin.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

The Asthika Samaj will celebrate its Silver Jubilee and Sri Ramnavmi Utsavam from 29th March to 11th April in the Samaj Hall.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY: Inauguration by the Hon'ble Justice N. H. Bhagwati at 8 p.m. Variety Entertainment by the "Joswa Entertainers" of the New Theatres, Bombay at 8-45 p.m.

HAVE I DONE MY DUTY CAMPAIGN

A meeting to chalk out a suitable programme to launch the "Have I Done My Duty" campaign for collection of the Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund will be held at the Congress House, today at 6-30 p.m.

Members of All-District and Taluka Congress Committees, Congress Municipal party and Congress workers are requested to attend, Shri S. K. Patil, President, B.P.C.C., will preside.

Nepali National Congress

(From A Correspondent).

BANARAS, (By Mail).—The new Nepali National Congress Working Committee is constituted as follows: Sri Balchandra Sharma (Gen. secretary), Sri Krishna Prasad Upadhaya (Publicity), Sri Gopal Prasad Upadhaya (Organising), Sri Satya Narain Bahadur (Foreign), Sri Narendra Regmi (Treasurer).

The Council of Action of the Nepali National Congress constituted in the Delegates Session of the last Nepali National Congress Conference will meet for the first time at Jainagar, in Mahottari district of Nepal on the 6th and 7th of April. The agenda includes: fixation of the final date for a country-wide movement.

Poona Municipal Councillors Term Extended

The Government of Bombay has extended the present term of the Councillors of the Poona City Municipality up to May 22, 1950.

Preserving Palm Trees Of Food Value

It has been brought to the notice of the Government of Bombay that villagers are in the habit of cutting down date palms palmyras and Sago palms. The cutting down of these trees is detrimental to the interests of the people themselves in more than one way especially as the yield of them has some food value. They are also very useful for the production of gul sugar etc. The Government has, therefore, instructed the Collectors to take the necessary steps in co-operation with the officers of the Agricultural and Forests Department, to stop or at least discourage the people from cutting down such trees.

FLEET OF COMMER DIESEL-ENGINED BUSES FOR BOMBAY

Result Of Successful Test

British buses have been proving best in many parts of the world despite keen post-war competition.

Following intensive tests of a prototype the Bombay State Passenger Transport Board recently ordered a fleet of 66 Commer Perkins diesel engined buses. The proto-type, product of engineers from Luton and Peterborough did so well that, as a result, nearly £200,000 worth of orders have been placed with Britain. Maximum weight permitted on Bombay State routes is 14,500 lbs. The test bus was filled inside and loaded on the roof with sandbags, and operated at a weight only two pounds less than the maximum. With this load, it was prohibited from using one bridge, so the Commer bus drove through a river with the water topping the axles. The route was Bombay, Poona, Mahabaleshwar, Mahud, Pen, and Bombay—345 miles. It included some of the stiffest climbs and descents possible in any country. The proto-type climbed at places from sea-level to over 4,600 feet, with a temperature fall from 89 degrees to 59 degrees.

Indian experts were impressed with its economy and ability to maintain high average speeds over what the official report described as—"a most arduous and gruelling test for a fully laden bus." Back at Bombay, it returned a fuel consumption of 22½ miles to the gallon—"almost beyond belief," states the report. An engineer who observed the trial stated in his official report, "I was more than surprised in the actual performances which curiously enough were better than those claimed by the manufacturers."

Control On Transfer Of Lands Sold At Concessional Rates

The Government of Bombay has directed that when, for any special reason, land is granted to Government servants at concessional rates it will be on the condition that it should not be alienated for 30 years, without the permission of the Government. Ordinarily, permission to alienate the land within that period will be refused, but in exceptional cases, such as the grantee leaving behind a widow or a minor child without any other adequate means, or a widow who is in need of money for the education of her children or for the marriage of her daughter, permission may be given. When such a permission is granted, it will be on the payment of difference in the occupancy price charged and the market value of the land at the time of the grant plus interest at 5 per cent. per annum on the difference.

Powers Of Cholera Controlling Officers Enlarged

The Cholera Controlling Officers in cities and villages of Bombay Province have been invested with powers to direct, in consultation with the District Magistrate, for a specific period, the closure of any tea shop, eating house, hotel or any other establishment where food or drinks are sold in insanitary conditions, or where a case of cholera has occurred. The necessary amendment to the Cholera Regulations has been made.

Radio

BOMBAY, Tuesday, March 29.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. Natvarlal Nayak (Gujarati Pad) 7-45 Siddhanath Parab 8-0 News (E) 8-15 R. N. Paradkar 8-45 News (G).
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
12-45 p.m. Musical Interlude 1-0 News (G) 1-10 Laker 1-35 News (E) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Richard Strauss
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)
4-20 p.m. School Broadcast 5-0 V. G. Chandorkar 5-15 Shantaram Kamat 5-30 Jantar Mantar 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-20 Natvarlal Nayak (Gujarati Geeto) 6-30 Vilayat Hussain 7-0 Topic of the Day 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 Siddhanath Parab 7-60 Sunvavalokan 7-45 Film Music.
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
from 8-0 to 11-0 p.m.
8-0 p.m. V. G. Chandorkar 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Rajab Ali Khan 9-0 News (E) 9-15 R. N. Paradkar 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Anything Goes 9-45 Musical Interlude 10-0 Musical Quiz 10-30 Max Lichtegg 10-15 Baroara Braganza.
VARIATIONS
353 m. (850 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
7-45 a.m. News (E) 8-0 M. G. Rangnekar 8-10 News (H) 8-30 News (M) 8-45 Vaarbai.
353 m. (850 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)
12-50 p.m. News (M) 1-0 Samson A. Khehimkar (Violin recital) 1-40 News (H) 1-50 Akashwanine Chotare 2-20 Violin Recital.
353 m. (850 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
6-0 p.m. Violin Par Pura 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 News (E) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 Shantaram Kamat 9-0 Vasu Bai (Vocal music) 9-45 News (H) 9-30 V. G. Chandorkar 10-0 Vilayat Hussain 10-30 Rajab Ali Khan (Vocal music).
BARODA, Tuesday, March 29.
250 m. (1,200 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. Jagmohan 7-45 Nagardas Arjandas 8-0 News (E) 8-15 Krishnarao Chonkar (Vocal music) 8-45 News (G) 9-0 p.m. News (E) 6-10 Interlude 6-15 For Rural Areas 6-35 Film Music 7-0 Nagardas Arjandas 7-20 Naryanlal Arya (Vocal music) 7-45 Visnagarnun Kotarkam Talk in Gujarati by Jitendra Dave 8-0 Saigal 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Krishnarao Chonkar (Vocal music) 8-45 Amritlal Kapadia (Gujarati songs) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Amritlal Kapadia (Gujarati songs) 9-30 Narayan lal Arya (Vocal music) 9-45 Nagardas Arjandas (Dilruba recital) 10-0 Krishnarao Chonkar (Vocal music).

LEGAL AID TO POOR PERSONS AT GOVERNMENT COST

Special Committee Appointed

The Government of Bombay has appointed a Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice N. H. Bhagwati, to consider the question of giving legal aid, at Government cost, to poor persons, of limited means and to persons belonging to Backward Classes.

The Committee, which has been instructed to submit its report within four months of its appointment, will make recommendations so as to render justice easily accessible to such persons.

It will also consider the question of giving encouragement and financial assistance to the institutions giving legal aid to poor persons.

The other members of the Committee are: The Advocate-General, Bombay; Mr. P. B. Shingne, Mr. H. V. Patasker, Mr. A. A. Khan, Mr. L. M. Shrikant, the Secretary to Government, Legal Department, and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs; the Secretary to Government, Finance Department; Mr. L. C. Gandhi, Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Surat; Br. B. V. Jakati, Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Belgaum; Mr. Nayan H. Pandia, Solicitor, Secretary, Bombay Legal Aid Society and Mr. J. M. Barot, Advocate (O.S.), Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Mr. R. M. Mehta, Assistant Secretary to Government, Legal Department, will act as Secretary to the Committee.

INCREASING SWEET POTATO CULTIVATION

Government To Subsidise Hot Season Plantation

The Government of Bombay will subsidise the cultivation of sweet potatoes in the Province during the coming hot season. The cultivator will be given a subsidy, at the rate of Rs. 20 an acre in respect of the additional area to be brought under cultivation, for purchasing sweet potato vines.

The Director of Agriculture has been authorised to incur an expenditure up to Rs. 26,900 on the subsidy scheme. The Government gives an undertaking to the growers that it would purchase the produce of the hot season at Rs. 3-12-0 per Bengal Maund. Sweet potatoes are not ordinarily grown in hot season.

Under the subsidy scheme, however, an area of 1,345 acres will be planted to sweet potatoes in the coming hot season. The yield of this plantation is expected to be about 4,000 tons which will be available in the months of August and September.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST DRINK EVIL

Tamasha Entertainment In Council Hall

The Bombay City Prohibition Committee arranged an entertainment programme of the Sarvodaya Kala Mandir and Rashtriya Tamasha in the Council Hall compound on Friday last.

About 2,000 citizens were present, prominent amongst them being Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, and Mrs. Kher, M. L. M Patil, Minister for Excise and Reconstruction, Mr. G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local-Self Government, Mr G. D. Tapase, Minister for Industries, Backward Classes and Fisheries, and some members of the Legislature.

Speaking on the occasion, the Excise Minister observed that the majority of the masses being illiterate this kind of propaganda was best suited for Prohibition campaign. He hoped that Sarvodaya Kala Mandir would succeed in awakening the illiterate masses to fight against the drink evil.

SEKSARIA'S CHARITIES

Allotment To Institutions

His Excellency Raja Maharaj Singh, the Governor of Bombay, in consultation with the Premier, Mr. B. G. Kher, has so far made the following grants out of the very generous donation of Rs. 51,000 he received from Seth Makhanlal Gordhandas Seksaria for charitable purposes:

The Adivasi Seva Mandal Rs. 10,000; The Bombay Institution for Deaf and Mutes Rs. 6,000; The Blind Relief Association, Bombay Rs. 5,000; The Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Bombay Rs. 4,000; The Dadar School for the Blind, Bombay Rs. 3,000; The Society for the Rehabilitation of Disabled and Crippled Children, Bombay Rs. 3,000; Relief of destitute displaced women in the Province Rs. 2,000; The Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad Rs. 2,000; The Bhil Seva Mandal, Nandurbar, West Khandesh District Rs. 2,000; The Dangs Seva Mandal, Nasik Rs. 2,000; The Swaraj Ashram, Vedchhi, Surat District, for welfare work amongst the members of the Rani-Paraj community Rs. 2,000; The Bombay Presidency Women's Council for welfare work at the Matunga Labour Camp Rs. 1,000; Amenities for Lepers in Leper Hospitals in the Province Rs. 5,000.

ASSEMBLY BYE-ELECTION CANDIDATES

BOMBAY, Monday:

There are five validly nominated candidates for the bye-election from the Bombay City (Byculla and Parel) General constituency of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, to be held on April 25 next.

The five candidates with their respective symbol are Bala Saheb S. Fansalkar (clock), K. S. Mhaskar (scales), M. S. Chilap (cart), Pundalik Tukaram Borle (man) and Purshottam Tirkamdas (plough).

FOOTBALL POOL CASE APPEAL

High Court's Decision

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Tendolkar)

Y. R. Parpia ..... Appellant (Original Respondent).
vs.
R. M. D. Chamarbagwalla .. (Respondent (Original Petitioner).

Holding that the petition presented by the present respondent for a Mandamus under section 45 of the Specific Relief Act was misconceived, Their Lordships set aside the order passed by the trial judge Mr. Justice Bhagwati ordering the Collector of Bombay to renew the license held by the respondent under the Bombay Prize Competition Tax Act, 1939.

The present respondent was the sole concessionaire for India, Burma and Ceylon of Messrs. Littlewood's Pool Ltd., Liverpool, who conducted a Football Pool Competition on a large scale. A license under the Bombay Prize Competition Act which the petitioner held for the purpose expired on 31st March 1948. Further renewal of the license having been refused to the respondent, he presented the petition for Mandamus out of which this appeal arose. The trial judge after considering a letter and a circular issued by the Government and the evidence of the Collector himself, had held that the Collector had not exercised an unfettered discretion as required by the Prize Competition Act and had ordered the Collector to renew the license in question. Against this decision the Collector filed the present appeal. The respondent did not appear at the hearing of the appeal which was proceeded with "ex-parte."

Their Lordships held that the Collector in refusing to renew the license was only giving effect to an order of the Government, that at any rate the final order was the order of the Commissioner and not of the Collector, and that the petition seeking relief by way of Mandamus against the Collector was misconceived. Their Lordships therefore allowed the appeal and set aside the order of the trial judge. As however, this point had not been taken by the appellant at any stage in the trial court, their lordships made no order as to costs throughout. Their Lordships declined to pronounce any opinion with regard to the privilege claimed for and the objection as to the admissibility of the letter and the circular issued by the Government as any such pronouncement would be mere "obiter dicta" on a matter which, on the view taken by Their Lordships, was "obiter" even before the trial judge.

The Advocate-General Mr. C. K. Daphtary and Mr. S. D. Vimadalal instructed by Messrs. Little and Co. appeared for the appellant.

Initial Pay Of Panchayat Secretaries

The Government of Bombay has re fixed the initial pay of the existing Secretaries of the Village Panchayats in the Province, with effect from November 24 last, the date on which the revised pay scales came into force.

It has directed that each secretary should be started on that date on the minimum of the prescribed scale. However, the starting pay will be increased by one increment for each of the first three completed years of service or less and one increment for every three years of service thereafter.

The Government will pay three-fourths of the salary and allowances of a Panchayat Secretary.

WEATHER

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, March 28, (A. P. I.): The following is the weather summary for Monday, the 28th March 1949:

Weather has been dry over the country. Day temperatures were appreciably above normal in Bombay Deccan, the Konkan, Gujerat and Saurashtra. Surat recorded a temperature of 110 degrees (F).

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 29TH:—Isolated light thundershowers may occur in the South Konkan and the South Bombay Deccan and isolated thunderstorms in the East Punjab, especially in the hills. No large change in day temperatures is expected.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT: An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin with epicentre about 3,650 miles away from Poona near lat 4.5 degrees south and long 122.5 degrees East, to the South-East of Celebes Island, was recorded by the seismographs in the meteorological office, Poona, at 12 hours 14 mts. (I. S. T.), on Saturday, the 27th March, 1949.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, March 28, (A. P. I.): Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from 1st December 1948 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.), on 28th March, 1949:—

Ahmedabad 105 74 0 0.2 0, Bangalore 92 67 0 0.5, minus —, BOMBAY 95 77 0 0 minus 0.3, Calcutta 99 75 0 1.4 minus 1.6, Coimbatore 97 73 0 1.1 minus — (1.7), Colombo 90 75 0 14.6 minus 0.9, Cuttack 102 78 0 0.3 minus 2.0, Delhi 94 66 0 1.1 minus 1.7, Kodaikanal 70 53 0 4.7 minus 6.6, Lucknow 96 63 0 1.7 minus 0.4, Madras 91 75 0 1.7 minus 5.8, Mahabaleshwar 91 71 0 0 minus 0.6, Nagpur 101 66 0 0.1 minus 1.9, Patna 95 67 0 3.9 plus 1.9 Pesrawar 87 — 0 7.9 plus 1.1 Poona 105 69 0 0 minus 0.3, Shillong 74 51 0 2.9 minus 0.3, Sholapur 104 75 0 0 minus 0.9, Simla 70 55 0 8.2 minus 0.6.

Arrests In City

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Anti-Terrorist Squad of the Special Branch of the Bombay C.I.D. arrested 30 more persons from different parts of the City during the week-end.

The total number of arrests effected by this Branch so far is 132.

Milk Colony Scheme At Aare Praised

CORPORATION CONGRATULATES GOVERNMENT

Opposition Members' Strong Criticism

BOMBAY, Monday.—The Bombay Municipal Corporation today passed by a majority a Congress Party-sponsored resolution congratulating Government on starting the Milk Colony at Are near Goregaon, and praising the scheme as "far-sighted" and possessing "great, beneficent results and potentialities."

SCHEME "DANGEROUS"

Opposition to the resolution, moved by Mr. S. K. Patil, came from Socialist members and Mr. N. C. Bharucha who assailed the Milk Colony scheme as "dangerous" in view of its location in the catchment area of the Vehar lake, supplying eight million gallons of water to the city daily. They also claimed that Mr. Albert Meyer, the American town planning expert who advised the Bombay Municipality on the Greater Bombay Plan, had borne out this view in his report.

Mr Patil moved that the Corporation place on record their "deep appreciation of the measures taken by the Government under the able and energetic guidance of the Minister of Civil Supplies in establishing a Milk Colony at Are with its great, beneficent results and potentialities in regard to improving the milk supply of the city and immediate removal of all mich cattle stables which are a great source of nuisance to the health of the city."

INSANITARY STABLES

Mr. Patil said the problem created by the presence of insanitary stables in Bombay had been agitating the Corporation for over 20 years. But its solution presented many obstacles beyond the capacity of the Municipality to tackle. Government, after prolonged consideration and planning, had now come to the rescue of the Corporation and taken over an issue which was once considered the concern of the Municipality.

If the solution of the milk problem had been left to the modest resources of the Bombay Municipality alone, Mr. Patil said, it would have taken them at least another 50 years to solve it. "While we have fought with Government for our rights, let us gratefully express our appreciation whenever we find a gesture of the right type coming from them," he pleaded.

BHARUCHA'S CRITICISMS

Charging that the special meeting of the Corporation called to congratulate Government was only "a camouflage to conceal their blunders and incompetence", Mr. Naushir Bharucha said that the location of the Milk Colony in the heart of the catchment area of the Vehar Lake should really cause "grave concern." By sending 15,000 cattle to the area, Government would be "polluting" the water supply and "planting a source of infection in the heart of Greater Bombay."

Mr. Bharucha moved an amendment asking that Government should shift the Colony to some place beyond the Greater Bombay area in view of the reasons he had pointed out. He opposed "this inspired, engineered and regimented vote of thanks to Government."

Supporting the amendment, Mr Dinkar Desai said Government did not really consult the Corporation on the selection of the Are site. The report of the Municipal Commissioner, dated July 26, 1948, had recommended that the Milk Colony should be located beyond the Greater Bombay area since there might be possible opposition from the residents of the locality in the coming years when the area developed.

Mr. Desai characterised the scheme "as a sort of subsidy from Government to the rich" and claimed it would harm the "poor Bhayyas."

Mr Aziz H. Laljee held that the Socialists were trying to stifle the resolution just for the sake of opposition and asked them not to stand on "party prestige." Mr. J. D. Daruvala moved an amendment that the resolution should be referred to the Works Committee of the Corporation.

RESOLUTION PASSED

Before the two amendments were put to vote and declared lost and the resolution was carried by a large majority, Mr S. K. Patil explained that the men who had planned the Colony had taken into consideration the points raised by Mr. Bharucha and Mr Desai. The entire terrain of the area was such that all drainage water from the stables would automatically flow towards the sea and not in the direction of the Vehar lake. He was sorry that the opposition had given "a wicked twist to the concept of the Colony."

The Corporation later adjourned in memory of Mrs. Avantikkabai Gokhale, a former Municipal Councillor, who died on Sunday. The Mayor recalled her services to the city.

Slate And Slate Pencil Manufacturers Association

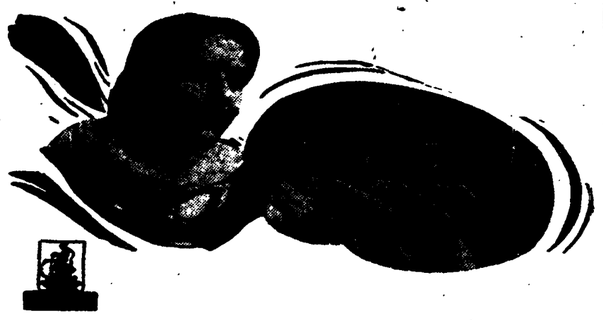
BOMBAY, March 28 (API): Slate and slate pencil manufacturers in the Indian Union have decided to form an All-India Association with the object of standardising and improving the quality of the products and to regular internal competition.

The their meeting help in Bombay under the Presidentship of Dr. S. V. Narayanaswami Naidu, member of the Indian Tariff Board, the manufacturers set up a Committee to form the Association.

OPENING TOMORROW AT 11-45 A. M.

NO GLORIFICATION OF THE PAST, BUT A STIRRING REVELATION OF THE PRESENT!

RAJKAMAL'S



APNA DESH

Directed By: V. SHANTARAM

Starring:

PUSHPA HANS (New find), UMESH SHARMA, MANMOHAN KRISHNA, K. DATE, SUDHA APTE.

AT

NEW WEST END

Daily: 3, 6-15, 9-30, Matinee on Sun. and Holiday at 11-45 a.m. PLANS OPEN.

Nehru To Speak On London Conference

Dominions Want India To Remain Within Commonwealth

NEW DELHI MARCH 28. (A.P.I.) THE PRIME MINISTER, PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU WILL MAKE A STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT TO-MORROW ON THE COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTER'S CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN LONDON NEXT MONTH. THE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER DR. B. V. KESKAR TOLD MR. H. V. KAMATH IN PARLIAMENT TO-DAY.

NEW DELHI, March 28. (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru stated in Parliament today that so far as the Government was aware there had been no formal change to the title of "British Commonwealth" although in practice the title now used was "the Commonwealth".

The Prime Minister added that the question was not discussed at all at the Dominion Premiers Conference in London in last October. After the meeting, however the Commonwealth was described in official communiques as "the Commonwealth"

Pandit Nehru, who was replying to questions by Mr. H. V. Kamath, added that the issue of India's association with the Commonwealth was under active consideration of Government.

Mr. Mahabir Tyagi:—Is it fact that the Commonwealth countries have indicated their desire that India should continue her co-operation with the Commonwealth apart from the question of status?

Pandit Nehru:—Yes Sir.

Mr. Kamat:—Is the Prime Minister in a position to assure the House that unless and until, not merely the name, title and form, but the content of the Commonwealth have been radically altered on the basis of racial equality, fullest liberty and democracy, free India would not associate with the Commonwealth?

Pandit Nehru:—I am prepared to give no such assurance.

Mr. Tyagi:—From the reply, may I conclude that the status of India after August shall be on par with the status of Iceland?

Pandit Nehru:—I do not know how the month of August comes into the picture. India's status is going to be on a par with the status of any independent country in the world.

Mr. Kamath:—Is it right to say that no matter what her status in the Commonwealth, India will be associated with the Commonwealth.

Pandit Nehru:—Nobody can give an assurance when you are dealing with other countries and other nations. It will not be possible to give assurances and guarantees before hand.

CONTROLLING HOTEL ACCOMMODATION

A bill enabling the Government to control accommodation in private hotels in Delhi upto 25 per cent of the total accommodation available in the hotel was introduced in Parliament Mines and Power Mr. N. V. Gadgil.

The five hotels included in the schedule to which the Bill apply are, Imperial Hotel, Marina Hotel, Cecil Hotel, Maidens Hotel and Swiss Hotel.

The statement of objects says that the resources of the Government estate officer have not been able to meet the increasing demand for hotel accommodation for Government purposes in Delhi and New Delhi. The Bill seeks to invest the estate officers with powers to control the accommodation in private hotels.

PREVENTING CORRUPTION

Restrictions have been imposed on award of contracts to contractors who are closely related to officers in the Central Public Works Department or the Works, Mines and Power Ministry.

This was stated in Parliament today by Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Power and Mines in a written answer to Mr. V. C. Kesava Rao.

Other steps taken to prevent corruption in the Central Public Works Department are: Whenever an irregularity is observed, strict action is taken either departmentally or through the special police establishment under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The qualifications of contractors who can tender for Central Public Works Department works are being carefully revised with a view to ensuring that only qualified and competent contractors are awarded in Parliament.

A Central Works Advisory Board consisting of representatives of the Ministries of Works, Mines and Power and Finance and the Central Public Works Department has been set up to scrutinize tenders for works worth more than Rs. 5 lakhs.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.

The question of continuance and development of employment exchanges had been discussed with provincial governments but no definite plans had yet been formulated, said Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Labour Minister in a written reply to Mr. V. C. Kesava Rao in parliament.

The setting up of a Marine Engineering College was under active consideration of the Government of India said Mr. K. C. Neogy, Commerce Minister, in reply to Mr. R. K. Sidhva in Parliament to-day.

The Labour Minister, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, said in Parliament to-day in reply to Dr. Mohon Das that a scheme for providing adult education to miners was under examination and it was proposed to construct schools for miner's children in townships which were being built as part of a general scheme for housing the coal miners.

CHETTIARS ABROAD

Dr. B. V. Keskar Deputy Minister for External Affairs said in Parliament today that the investments of South Indian Chettiars in Ceylon, Malaya and Indo-China, were estimated at Rs. 5 crores, Rs. 17 crores and 2.14 crores respectively.

Replying to Mr. Brajeshwar Prasad, Dr. Keskar added that Chettiars also owned about three million acres of paddy land in Burma, but they had no investments in Siam.

MRS. PANDIT

Shrimathi Vijayalakshmi Pandit is likely to join the Indian delegation at Lake Success, when the question of South Africa comes.

Dr. B. V. Keskar made this announcement in Parliament today in reply to Mr. H. V. Kamath, who wanted information on the composition of the Indian delegation to Lake Success.

NO VISIT TO SOVIET LAND

A U. P. I. message adds:

The Government had no intention of sending any mission of members of the Constituent Assembly to visit the lands and peoples of Soviet Asia and Chinese Turkistan, said Dr. B. V. Keskar, Deputy Minister for External Affairs in Parliament today during the question hour.

MEMBERS LEAVE FOR NEW DELHI

RAWALPINDI, March 27. Members of the U. N. C. I. P. SubiCommitt left for New Delhi after a tour of "Azad Kashmir". They, it is learnt, will submit their report on the civil administration under Azad Kashmir Government very soon.

INDIA'S NEED OF CAPITAL GOODS STRESSED

Mr. G. D. Birla To Visit British Industries Fair

LONDON, "India is in great need of capital goods of all kinds and I am very anxious to see what Britain can supply" observed Mr. G. D. Birla in a recorded talk broadcast by B.B.C.

Mr. Birla said: "I am planning to go on a visit to England in the middle of April this year and to stay there for two or three weeks. During this visit I shall be going to see the British Industries Fair which opens at the beginning of May.

"India is in great need of capital goods of all kinds—power plant, machinery and machine tools. And I am very anxious to see what Britain can supply. One of the things I especially want to get a first hand knowledge of is the running conditions of British machinery—how, for instance, it compares with machinery from other countries in terms of price, quality and the amount of labour and number of technicians needed to operate it. This is a very important consideration with us as not only do we need the goods themselves but, in our present stage of beginning our industrial expansion, we are naturally short of technicians. Consequently, we want machinery which is easy to handle.

"I am very much looking forward to my visit—I have a great number of English friends—and I would like to say this before I end off: I feel that it is vitally important from all points of view that a strong bond of friendship should exist between our two countries."

R. S. S. Prisoners In East Punjab Jails On Hunger Strike

AMBALA, March 28 (API): Some RSS prisoners lodged in the Yol camp and Amritsar Jullundur and Hissar jails have gone on hunger-strike, according to reports received here.

Besides demanding better facilities they are reported to have asked that they should be treated as political prisoners and not as ordinary law breakers.

NEED FOR NEW APPROACH TO RESEARCH PROBLEMS

NEW DELHI, March 28 (API): Addressing the annual convocation of the Forest Research Institute and colleges at Dehra Dun during the weekend, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, emphasised the immediate need for a new approach to all problems of research and training and for dynamic action to help solve the various problems of the country with all speed and urgency. He felt that central control of forest education was essential if adequate standards were to be maintained.

The Prime Minister stressed the importance of getting on with the work irrespective of whether amenities such as buildings were available or not and called on research workers at the Forest Research Institute to do their best to produce results that could be translated into action without delay for the benefit of the masses and establish that work done at the Research Institute was commensurate with the fine estate in which it was housed and the large expenditure that Government of India incurred on it.

The Prime Minister later visited the new forest estate and saw the forestry museum, forest plantations and the work in progress in laboratories and workshops.

Three Killed And Ten Injured In Train Accident

SHANGHAI, March 28. (PTI-Reuter) Three people were killed and at least ten injured in two railway accidents yesterday on the Shanghai-Hangchow and Shanghai-Woosung lines.

The first accident occurred when an Express collided with a Nanking-bound train just outside Shanghai main station.

Both locomotives were badly damaged. Workers took several hours to clear the tracks.

In the second crash a train struck a military motor truck at a crossing between Shanghai and Woosung (near the mouth of Shanghai harbour).

The truck driver was killed instantly and three of his passengers were seriously injured.

FREE PASSAGE FOR MRS. GAMBOA

Australian Govt.'s Offer

TOKYO, March 28. (PTI-Reuter): The Australian Government has offered to pay the fare to the United States of Mrs. Joyce Gamboa, an Australian whose husband, Filipino-born U.S. Army Sergeant Lorenzo Gamboa, has been refused entry to Australia.

The Government will also meet the travel bill for Mrs. Gamboa's children provided American authorities agree to provide facilities for the family to meet in the United States.

Mr. Arthur Calwell, Australian immigration Minister, refused to allow Sergeant Gamboa, now serving in Japan, to visit his wife and family in Australia.

"GOOD OMEN" FOR FUTURE RELATIONS WITH INDIA

U. S. Papers Welcome Mrs. Pandit's Appointment

WASHINGTON, March 28—The appointment of Madame Vijayalakshmi Pandit as India's new ambassador to the United States is hailed by two American newspapers, the Boston 'Globe' and the Washington 'Star.'

The 'Globe' declares editorially Mrs. Pandit "is without question one of the three or four most influential women in the world today, and one of the world's top personages," and refers to her new assignment as "a good omen for our future relations with India."

Katharine M. Brooks, writing in the Washington "Star", notes Mrs. Pandit is the first woman to hold the post of Ambassador in Washington. "Mrs. Pandit", she says, "is small of stature but has a very forceful personality and is a dynamic speaker. Her first fame in this country was gained when she addressed the United Nations Assembly and kept her listeners spellbound. She clings to her native dress and usually selects a gray or mauve sari to harmonize with her gray hair. She is a welcome successor to Lady Rama Rau (wife of Sir Benegal Rama Rau, who recently retired as Ambassador) as chatelaine of the embassy, having the same poise and graciousness as her predecessors."

In its editorial welcoming the news of Mrs. Pandit's appointment, the Boston paper states the announcement of her new post "will be welcome news in Washington and a good many other places."

Noting that in 1947 when India became independent, Mrs. Pandit was named her country's first ambassador to Soviet Russia where she has been for the past two and a half years, the editorial considers her shift to Washington of more significance than ordinary change of diplomatic assignments. "When she picked Moscow as her post she did so because she felt that was the place where she could do the greatest service for her country, a decision in which her brother (India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru) must have concurred."

"Her shift to Washington," "Globe" concludes, "can be taken as one more bit of evidence of the disillusionment of Indian leaders with the theories and practices of communism, particularly Russian communism."—USIS.

Gaullists Favoured In French Elections

PARIS, March 28 (PTI-Reuter): France's Departmental Council Election, held on the last two Sundays, have indicated a strong trend to the right, results showed today.

The swing of the pendulum favoured the Gaullists and a large group of Independents whose exact place in the political pattern will only be revealed at future meetings of the Councils themselves.

Government parties—Socialists, Radicals and MRP (Popular Republicans)—won 394 seats out of 783 results officially announced early today after yesterday's second ballot contests. Results from two constituencies were "under dispute."

Combined results of the two polling day—covering 1,506 of the 1,508 contested seats were:—

Government Parties, Socialists 279, Radicals 290; MRP 110; Total 679 Gaullists 389; Independents, right wingers and others 401; and Communists 37.

RUHR MINERS RECORD.

GENEVA, March 27, (U. P. A.): Ruhr miners set a post-war record of highs in their average daily coal output, and production increased in every other major coal producing country in Europe during February, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe reported today.

Full Powers To Chandernagore Municipal Assembly

French Premier Issues Decree

PONDICHERRY, Mar. 28, (UPI)—Mr. Henri Queuille, Prime Minister of France, has issued a decree empowering the Municipal Assembly of the free town of Chandernagore with all powers of the French India Representative Assembly and simultaneously withdrawing Chandernagore representation in the Representative Assembly.

Mr. Debendra Nath, President of the Chandernagore Municipal Assembly, commenting on this move says that this is only a camouflage measure on the part of the French cabinet to further intricate the issue of the settlement's re-union with India.

The Governor of French India has issued an order summoning the Municipal Assembly of the free city of Chandernagore to meet on Saturday April 2, 1949, to fix the date and give its advice on the details of the referendum.

'REDS' SUPPORT MERGER WITH INDIA

The Communist Party of French India, in the course of a lengthy appeal requests the citizens of French India to solidly vote for merger with the Indian Union, during the forthcoming referendum.

The Party urges French Indians to put an end to French colonialism and unite with the Indians in establishing a true democratic Government.

Italy And The Atlantic Pact

ROME, March 28. (PTI-Reuter): The Italian Senate last night approved Italy's participation in the Atlantic Pact.

It rejected a Communist motion for immediate negotiation of non-aggression pacts with Russia and the "popular democracies".

Voting on the Atlantic Pact was 188 to 112, with eight absentions. Last week, in the Lower House, 342 deputies voted for participation and 170 against.

Commenting on the Communist motion, Premier Alcide de Gasperi said: "I am prepared to make such negotiations when these nations give proof of their friendship by withdrawing their opposition to our entry into the United Nations."

Both houses will have to debate the Atlantic Pact itself after it is signed on April 4 and before it had been ratified.

Don't Woo 'Lady Nicotine'

LAHORE, March 28, (UPI): "Not to woo Lady Nicotine any further", was the promise extracted by three burqa-clad women from the members of the Lahore Municipal Corporation.

Immediately after that meeting of the Corporation terminated, three Burqa-clad women walked up to the stage asking the city fathers to give up smoking as a means of avoiding wastful expenditure.

The Executive Officer, himself a non-smoker, pointed his accusing finger at the glass bangle with a stinging remark "physician healy thyself." Thereupon the preachers broke their bangles and raised their bare arms exherting the members to give up smoking. The members made conditional promises to give up smoking.

AUSTRALIA FACES LABOUR STOPPAGES

SYDNEY, March 28. (PTI-Reuter): Australian key industries faced severe labour stoppages in protest against the prosecution, opening here to-day, of Communist leader Lance Sharkey, for an alleged seditious statement. Extra police were being detailed for duty outside the Special Court where the case was being heard.

While Union members have been divided on the Communists' call for the nationwide "stop work" demonstrations, a proportion of coal miners, iron workers, dockers and seamen are expected to stay out.

Union officials predicted clashes between Communists and anti-Communists in the Northern New South Wales coalfields.

The prosecution against Sharkey followed his pledge earlier this month of Australian Communist Party support for the Soviet Union in the event of war.

Gunmen Hold-Up Rangoon Turf Club

RANGOON, March 28. (P.T.I.-Reuter): Three gunmen who raided Rangoon Turf Club last night stole Rs. 300,000.

They held up the cashier at revolver point, packed the cash in bags and escaped in a jeep which had been parked close at hand.

Delhi Socialists Demonstration

NEW DELHI, March 28. (API)—A peaceful demonstration was held by the Delhi Socialist Party today in front of the Council House when the Dominion Parliament was in session.

The object of the demonstration was to urge on the Government to consider the case of Mr. Baswan Singh, a labour leader of Bihar who is on fast for the last 20 days protesting against the dismissal of 2,500 workers of Rohtas industry at Dalmianagar.

JULLUNDUR, March 27, (API): Opening a conference here of the Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad East Punjab branch today, the general Secretary of the Parishad offered to the Government of India the Parishad's services for establishing cultural relations with Indians abroad. He said that the Indian Association in British Guiana had recently requested the Government of India for such help.

INDIA AND PAKISTAN MUST LIVE LIKE TWO GOOD BROTHERS

Dr. Sita Ram Urges Lahore Journalists To Work For Inter-Dominion Goodwill

LAHORE, March 28. (U.P.I.): Dr. Sita Ram, India's High Commissioner in Pakistan, who is on a short tour of the West Punjab, in a press conference to-day said: "Much has happened in the immediate past which has put us to eternal shame. There has been a great deal of misery and sufferings. In parts of India and parts of Pakistan men had degenerated into a veritable beats but, thank God, the darkest clouds have passed away. Both India and Pakistan at last seem to recognise the imperative necessity of living together as good neighbours and good brothers".

The High Commissioner said that his task was both difficult and delicate and he asked for co-operation and assistance. There were many problems which faced us, he said. They were of an urgent nature. On their early solution would depend a great deal for further progress of amity and cordiality between India and Pakistan.

The chief problems, Dr. Sita Ram added, is an understanding about internal trade and commerce so that full benefit might be derived therefrom both by the two states as well as the consumer. Economic prosperity of the peoples of both countries must be ensured. The pangs of hunger must be no more heard. The standard of living of our masses must rise so that they can live in comparative comfort and happiness. A sincere effort should be made for ace accelerating the progress of restoring abducted women and children, the settlement and rehabilitation of refugees on both sides, an equitable adjustment of properties movable and immovable left behind by refugees in both countries, and the restoration of communications between the two countries.

"Let us forget the immediate past" Dr. Sita Ram said, "let us go on doing everything to build a glorious future for the unity and strength of India and Pakistan so that together they might live and let live".

Concluding the High Commissioner felt confident that the gentlemen of the press who were present would do their best to help in the removal of the remaining causes of mistrust and suspicion between the two countries of India and Pakistan and to bring about more and more an atmosphere of mutual goodwill and understanding.

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Dominion Cricketers Visit To India

DE MELLO ON PROSPECTS OF TOUR NEXT WINTER

BOMBAY, Monday (API).—The prospect of a team of Commonwealth Cricketers touring India during the next cricket season were very bright and the Board of Control for Cricket in India which is to meet in Bombay on April 10 will finalise the arrangements connected with it, said Mr. A. S. De Mello, in an interview with the Associated Press of India today.

He added that the terms offered by India for the visit of a side of Commonwealth cricketers had been accepted and now it only remained for the Captain of the visiting team to be selected and the personnel, which had been drawn up, approved.

Mr. De Mello, added that Hazare and Vinoo Mankad—who are to play in League cricket in England this season—would not be available for the side, and he had advised the sponsors of the tour in England accordingly.

Mr. De Mello is visiting England early in May when he will discuss the final details regarding the itinerary, etc of the visiting team. He said: "In addition to such of the Australian and other players as are available in England at present, I am contacting Keith Miller, Sid Barnes and Bill Brown of Australia. If all of them accept the invitation it would be a formidable side but any of these three would add to the strength and attraction of the team."

The draft itinerary of the tour had already been drawn up and the number of "Test" matches and their venues would depend on how much the proposed "Test" match centres were prepared to co-operate financially in the new schedule of guarantees which the Board of Control intends to apply. "I am not thinking in terms of the profit for the Board, but in terms of an Improvement Trust Fund for Indian Cricket", Mr. De Mello added.

Reviewing the financial aspects of the visits of foreign teams Mr. De Mello said that the time had come for the Board to consider this question seriously as the system of working on guarantees only did not help to improve the Boards funds or enable them to devote to certain necessities. During the West Indies visit, continued Mr. De Mello, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras had made substantial profits, especially on account of the Test Matches and Delhi too had made a good profit in addition to establishing itself as a Test match Centre.

In future, said Mr. De Mello in addition to the guarantee required from East Test match centre, it was proposed to request the Association to give the Board a minimum of four annas on every ticket sold during the Test match. Thus with an average of Rs 20,000 per day the Board would get a substantial revenue of about Rs 1,50,000 from all the Test matches.

Fifty per cent of this collection would be distributed among the Provincial Cricket Associations, as was being done by the M.C.C. in the case of countries in England. The balance which would be retained by the Board would be utilised to further schemes, both inside and outside India, the improvement of grounds and other similar purposes. Furthermore the proceeds of such a fund would make the visit to India of an Australian team an absolute certainty, as the lack of sufficient financial backing has hitherto been the main stumbling block in the arrangement of such a visit.

"It may be possible", Mr. De Mello explained "to give the Australians a handsome lump sum bonus in addition to the guarantee of all expenses and we would in turn reap a good harvest ourselves."

Mr. De Mello said that the Board had learned certain lessons from the tour of the West Indies and after careful consideration a programme of four "Tests" and a Triangular—India, Pakistan and the Tourists being the three sides—had been proposed for the forthcoming Dominion Cricketers tour. The programme suggested is as follows.

First "Test"—New Delhi—November 1949.
Second "Test"—Bombay—December, 1949.
Third "Test"—Calcutta—early January 1-950.
Fourth "Test"—Madras—early February 1950.

The Triangular contest would conclude the tour in Bombay thus:

India vs Pakistan four days.
Winners vs Commonwealth five days.

After the triangular contest the team would leave for Colombo in the third week of February.

Mr. De Mello viewed the prospects of foreign tours to India during the next four years season as follows:

1949-50—Commonwealth team in India.
1950-51—Ceylon in India.
1951-52—Australia in India.
1952-53—M.C.C. in India.

Reviewing the 1948-49 cricket season in India, Mr. De Mello said that it could be described as the most eventful as well as the most successful in India's cricket history. If India had not been so unfortunate with the toss in all the Test matches, she might have won the third and fifth Tests at Calcutta and Bombay.

India, nevertheless, fought exceedingly well and it is heartening to see D. G Phadkar shine as India's most successful all rounder and put to excellent use the experience he had gained in Australia; Rusi Modi too had made a great impression and with Mushtaq Ali he should make an opening pair "as good as any in the world." A class wicket keeper had to be found for India, "and we are on the look out for one" the Board President said.

Speaking of fast bowlers, Mr. De Mello said that the Board at its next meeting would also consider how to bring about an improvement in this department of Indian cricket. D. G. Phadkar Shute Banerjee and Rangachari constituted the best that India could today muster in the shape of a fast attack. The Board would be asked to sanction a scholarship for Phadkar so that he could be sent to England for two months coaching under experts in England. "I am sure Phadkar will return not only a better fast bowler but also a much improved all rounder" Mr. De Mello said.

On the subject of coaching, Mr. De Mello said that this question was receiving the urgent attention of the President and the Committee of the Cricket Club of India who had a scheme for the improvement of cricket. "I can see no better nucleus for such a scheme than Col. C. K. Nayudu assisted by Hazare, Mankad, Sohoni and C. S. Nayudu." Hazare and Mankad would, Mr De Mello felt certain, return to India better cricketers than ever after spending the summer in England and they could look forward to a promising future in this country."

Counties Favour Week-end League

LIKELY EXPERIMENT IN ENGLAND

LONDON, March 27 (APTI-Reuter): Taking a tip from Australia, where the highly organised week-end club cricket has produced many famous Test players, the English County Club Association are trying to introduce competitive League Club cricket as a means of developing young players.

The first move was made by Arthur Gilligan, former England captain, in Sussex but the idea had a lukewarm reception, the drawback was that most of the clubs were members of the Club Cricket Conference, who do not permit competitive play.

Last week B. H. Valentine, Kent's retiring captain, outlined a scheme for competitive cricket in Kent with a view to finding players to improve the standard of the country's play.

He envisaged and association of Kent Cricket Club, with the county split into twelve zones. The plan had already been discussed, he said, and it was hoped to bring it into operation in 1950.

Now Surrey look like following suit. The Surrey Association of Cricket Clubs has circularised its members asking whether they would support competitive cricket in the country.

"It is felt by your Committee's states the letter "that by the introduction of a competition, whether for points or cups, the present lackadaisical approach to the game might be stamped out and a keener atmosphere prevail".

Clubs have been asked if they wish to take part in a competition beginning in 1950. Experimental leagues, if agreed upon, would be limited to eight clubs. This would mean 14 league matches, leaving the remainder of the season free for normal club fixtures.

PAKISTAN XI DRAW WITH SINHALESE XI

COLLOMBO, March 28, (A.P.I.): The match between a Pakistan XI and the Sinhalese Sports Club ended in a draw. The following are the scores:

SINHALESE XI (First Innings.) 344.
PAKISTAN XI (First Innings) 218.
SINHALESE XI (Second Innings) for 2 wickets declared 97.
PAKISTAN XI (Second Innings) for 3 wickets 66.

Marshall's Opinion On Indian Billiards

OOTACAMUND, March 27. (A. P. I.): "Indian standard of billiards is very good", said Mr. Robert Marshall, the Australian and Empire Amateur Billiard champion in an interview to the Associated Press of India.

"Instead of blocked cushions, I prefer stripped rubber cushions and I have been battling with the blocked cushions in many of my matches played in India". Mr. Marshall added.

The Empire champion expressed the view that the Indian champion could hold his own against anybody. "I have been overwhelmed by the hospitality shown to me all over India and I hope to revisit India during 1951 with my wife and intend to take part in the National Billiard Championship Tournament to be held at Calcutta.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY
Association Ground

4-30 p.m. Goan's 'B' vs. St Xavier's 'D'
5-30 p.m. Panchgani P.O.B. vs. St Xavier's 'C'

BOMBAY GYMKHANA GROUND

4-15 p.m. Bombay Area vs. Goan Sports (Aga Khan).
5-30 p.m. Maharashtra vs. Tata's (Replay of Invitation Tournament).

AGA KHAN HOCKEY COMMENCES

Railways Prevail In Lifeless Matches

BOMBAY, Monday.

The opening day of this year's Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was marked by indifferent hockey served out by four local sides. Both the railways were concerned in encounters that were for the most part lifeless.

In the opening match of the Tournament the G.I.P. Railway accounted for the "Times" Sports Club by two goals to nil Bogal scoring in the first half and Krishna in the second half. The railwayside enjoyed the run of the play for the greater part of the match but the number of clear scoring chances were very few. Most of the play was midfield with little if any constructive hockey seen during the match.

The second match in which the B.B. and C.I. Railway accounted for the Dockyard S. C. by the odd goal in three proved to be a repetition of the first match with hardly any difference in the standard of play. After outside-left G. Fernandes had scored the only goal upto the interval for the railwaymen, inside-left A. Fernandes increased the margin by converting a penalty bully awarded against Mendonca the Dockyard custodian for handling the ball. Towards the close of play the losers reduced the margin through inside-left K. Lefebour.

Jepson Cup Hockey

BOMBAY, Monday.

Brothers Club of Poona beat Mazagoan Docks by three goals to nil in their replayed second round match in the Jepson Cup Tournament.

Shankar, opened the Poona sides account and his side maintained this advantage till the interval. On resumption Aryumuthu and L. Fernandes completed their sides tally.

Earlier "Times of India's" junior outfit conceded a walk over to Telegraph Recreation Club, "Times" failed to field a side.

Boys Boxing Tournament

NEW DELHI, March 28, (A. P. I.): The semi-finals and finals of the annual All-India Boys' Boxing Tournament will be held at Irwin Stadium, New Delhi, from March 30 to April 3. Nearly five hundred boys from two R. I. N. establishments and units of the Indian Army have taken part in the preliminary rounds.

ENTRIES FOR SATURDAY'S RACES

The following are the entries for Spring Races, Sixth Day, to be held on Saturday, April 2nd:—

THE LUMLEY GOLD CUP. (Handicap, Indian Horses. C III). 1-1/2 Miles

Cocktop, Put All, Princess Padma, Shubh Laxmi, Game Bid, Gay Pilot, Prospero, Repartee, Chin Up, Lalls, The Judge, Masked Player, Rajput Warrior, Crescent, Find Out, Windsor Park, Goodwill, Rana Pratap, Aan Baan, Baaz Bahadur, Nirvana, Khundil, Royal Mantle.

THE SYED MUSTAPHA PLATE. (Handicap, Indian Horses C IV.) 6 Furlongs.

Padshah Begum, Invader, Hikmet, Manisha, Rashtrapati, Flying Clipper, Ghizala, Azad Hind, Bold Bandit, Jouette, Peggotty, Gentle Whisper, Yearling, Here Again, Full Poppy, Morton Daisy, Queen of Gwalior, Dashera, Princessa, Mahi-Nau, Embarkation, Carnival Queen, Star Saphire, Atomic, My Pet, Sweetie Shah, Gori, Vie On.

This race will be divided into two divisions.

THE CALCUTTA PLATE. (Handicap, Indian Horses, C V. Winners). About 1-1/2 Miles.

Pure Emerald, Puri Pakodi, Pearl Mahal, Luminary, Mardan, Lalaji, Yipee, Queen's Cup, Battle Out, Adorable, Ginger Lady, Brilliant Sunshine, Miss Rutty, Wet Bob.

This race to be ridden by Indian Jockeys, Half Jockeys and Apprentice Jockeys with allowances.

THE KURLA PLATE. (Handicap, Indian Horses, 4 years old and Over, C V, Maidens)..1 Mile.

Gold and Silver, Izador, Duchess of Ramgarh, Crepe de Chine, Chandrakor, Jahan Zaib., Phone Again, Steve, Bella, Ma Cherie, Gwalior Express, Sinhgarh, Mon Ami, Yemin ul-Mulk, King's Star, Abdel, Sugar King, Icy Hot, Miss Prestige, Magic Love, Prove It.

This race will be divided into two divisions.

One division to be ridden by Indian Jockeys, Half Jockeys and Apprentice Jockeys with allowances.

One division to be ridden on even terms by Apprentice Jockeys who have not ridden 10 or more winners.

THE ACUMEN PLATE. (Terms-Indian Horses, 3 years old only, C V). 7 Furlongs.

Pride of Hindustan, Belle Ami, Reshone, Rajaji, Shah Predoon, The Girl Friend, Bihari, Lady Doctor, Royal Guard, The Conqueror, Musafir, Zalim, Rasib, Onslaught, Cool and Collected, Par Excellence, Gang Bhup, Dry Day.

This race to be ridden by Indian Jockeys, Half Jockeys and Apprentice Jockeys with allowances.

The following additional race has been framed for this day:—

THE NADIAD PLATE. Winner, Rs. 9,000; Second, Rs. 2,000; Third, Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for Horses in Class II. Distance—1 Mile.

TRAIN COLLISION ON E. B. RAILWAY

Five Persons Killed And Fifteen Injured

DACCA, March 28 (APP) Five persons were killed and 15 others injured seriously as a result of a head-on collision between two passenger trains on the Mymensingh-Bahadurabad section of the E. B. Railway at about 3 this morning.

The two trains were bound for Bahadurabad and Chittagong respectively and were running in opposite directions when they collided between Bidyaganj and Peerpur stations.

Medical aid was rendered to the victims by railway and local doctors and the injured persons were removed to Mymensingh hospital

Passengers are being transhipped and through running of trains is expected to be restored tomorrow morning.

TRAIN DERAILMENT AT INDORE

INDORE, March 28 (API): Six coaches of the Ujjain-Mhow (BB and CI meter gague) passenger train were derailed at about 10 p.m. last night between Palia and Indore, about four miles from here There were no casualities.

Passengers are being transhipped at the site of the accident and through running is expected to be restored after 48 hours. No sabotage is suspected though the actual cause of the accident is not known.

A passenger who travelled by the train told the Associated Press of India that the passengers had a miraculous escape, as the train was running at its usual speed when the accident occured. He added that the train travelled over 20 yards on the earth before it came to a stop. All passengers then jumped out of the train, he said.

NAGPUR, Mar. 28, (A. P. I.): The Food Minister, Mr. R. K. Patil, stated in the Provincial Assembly today that steps were being taken in the Province to prevent slaughter of cattle between the ages of three and ten years.

Reshaping Japan's War-Torn Economy

IT IS BY NO MEANS EASY, SAYS PREMIER YOSHIDA

TOKYO, (By Mail).

Outlining the situation in Japan today, Premier Shigern Yoshida, says: "It would seem useful to reproduce the questions that are most current in the minds of Japanese and Europeans alike, and to append my answers to each:

Q.—How does the Prime Minister view the results of the recent elections especially the surprising increase of Communist influence?

A.—In the general elections just held, my party, the Democratic-Liberals, won a commanding majority in the House of Representatives—the first time since the end of the war that any party has been able to do so. I believe this can be interpreted correctly as being a popular mandate endorsing a conservative philosophy as the most desirable course to be followed in this vital period.

It has been, and will continue to be, my firm policy to resist any attempts by reactionary elements, be they of the Right or Left, which seek by force intimidation, threat or any other illegal means, to usurp power for themselves and to suppress the fundamental rights of the people.

I do not believe that the increase in the Communist representation in the House of Representatives necessarily means that there has been an appreciable increase in the actual number of Communist Party members. This increase—from four to thirty five seats in the Lower House—can be attributed to the surprising decline in the popularity of the Social Democrats as a result of which some 1,500,000 of the votes lost by the Social Democrats went to Communist candidates, particularly in urban areas. These floating votes are not bona—fide Communist votes.

ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Q.—What are the Prime Minister's views concerning the ninepoint economic recovery programme and its implementations?

A.—The nine basic principles for Japan's economic recovery as indicated in General MacArthur's letter of Dec. 19, 1948, are vital signposts which set forth clearly the course to be followed by Japan in solving the economic problems confronting her today. Needless to say, the government will make an all-out effort to implement this programme.

The task of rebuilding our war-torn economy with the limited resources at our command and of supporting a population of nearly 80,000,000 is by no means an easy one...We fully realise that the success or failure of this programme depends upon the efforts and unflinching will to work of the entire Japanese nation. The time has come for resolute action, and I am confident we shall not fail.

The Government intends, through the implementation of the ninepoint programme, to stabilise Japan's economy as soon as possible. We hope to achieve this particularly by balancing our budget. We hope at the same time to give high priority to the stimulation of our export trade and to link our economy to international economy through the early establishment of a stable and realistic exchange rate.

GROWTH OF EXPORT TRADE

Thanks to the sympathetic understanding and support of the Allied nations, especially the United States, Japan's post war export trade is growing. But exports must be further stimulated if Japan is to attain a degree of economic self-sufficiency. This would require still greater efforts on the part of the Japanese themselves, together with continued foreign aid. In the conduct of her export trade, however, Japan does not seek to compete with the industries in other countries, but only to co-ordinate her exports to world needs for reconstruction and economic development—especially the needs of the countries in the Far East.

Foreign capital is welcome in our country. Concrete measures to insure foreign capital against discriminatory treatment are already under study.

Q.—What is the Prime Minister's opinion of the current situation in China with particular respect to its possible effects upon Japan?

A.—China has always been a large market for Japanese goods, as well as an important source of the raw materials we need. Therefore we naturally cannot remain indifferent to the situation in our neighbour country. We sincerely hope that China will be able to solve her domestic problems as soon as possible. I am a firm believer in the fact that Japan and China can and must live together in peace not only for their mutual well-being and prosperity but for the benefit of the entire world.

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Our Orissa Letter

PROHIBITION ON LARGE SCALE NOT YET

Nehru Explains To Congressmen: "Not So Easy To Do Away With Private Enterprise Also"

(From Our Correspondent)

CUTTACK (By Air Mail).

All eyes of the people of Orissa were diverted towards the holiday visit of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India and, Lady Mountbatten to this province and naturally other important events claimed little appreciation during the last week.

Even in the province's parliamentary front there was marked deterioration in the volume of work except the formal introduction of a few non-official bills, consideration of three non-official resolutions all of which were ultimately withdrawn and the passage of only one bill of the Development Minister Sri Nityananda Kanungo the Orissa Animal Contageous Diseases Bill 1949 and adoption of the Orissa Gram Panchayats Rules 1949 as also accouance of Sri Kaungo's motion to raise the maximum amount of guarantee to the principal and interest relating to the Provincial Land Mortgage Bank from Rs. 4 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs to be issued as debentures by the Bank.

Besides several official notifications and proposed amendments to the Acts which were laid before the House, four non-official resolutions were also discussed.

NO CHARGE IN RYOT'S CONDITIONS

Revenue Minister Sri Sadasiva Tripathy made certain important announcements while replying to the debate on taking over of Zamindaris under Court of wards, when he said that the conditions of the ryots would not change for the better if the management of estates were brought under Court of Wards. In this connection he said that the Land Tenure and Land Laws Committee which has almost completed its labours have recommended to the Government to acquire the Zamindaris by payment of a certain annual allowance to the Zamindars instead of compensation which the province could not possibly pay in lump sums.

This allowance would be on the lines of privy purses given to the former rulers of Orissa States although details would be settled later on. The provincial Government who are examining the recommendations would put them into practice after the appeal from the Government of India was obtained, he said. While deploring the tendency on the part of the members specially those belonging to the Congress Party to criticise the Government season and out of season for the delay caused in abolishing the system of Zamindary, Sri Tripathy declared that he was confident that the Zamindary system would be first abolished in the province of Orissa, whatever the members thought, or said. Preservation of Private Forests Act he said was working satisfactorily although there may be lapses here and there, he added. The Zamindars would be liable to pay compensation for any damage or loss to public properties if specific instances are brought to the notice of the Government, Sri Tripathy added.

COMMON LAND LAW

In reply to the discussion on cut motions Sri Sadasiva Tripathy told the Assembly that the provincial Government would shortly introduce a common land law throughout the province The only cut motion moved by Sri Sradanand Supakar was pressed for a division and was declared lost.

The Premier stated in reply to discussion on the head "stamps" that the paucity of stamps was due to integration of the neighbouring states with the province where a large quantity of stamps have been consumed. The provincial Government have written to the Central Government for the supply of more stamps and that the watermark of the Emperor in the stamps would soon be replaced by the national flag of India, he said.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

Replying to a question of Sri Narayan Panda, the Law Minister said that the Government of Orissa have not decided to declare the Communist Party of India as an unlawful organisation. Thirty-eight cases have been started against persons indulging in prejudicial activities, 35 persons have been convicted and sentenced to various terms of punishment, 2 have been acquitted. Warrant of arrest against 82 persons have been issued for detention but some of them have not as yet been arrested by the police, he said. Prosecutions have been launched against 76 in connection with Communist activities out of whom 69 persons have been convicted, two have been acquitted and five others are standing trial at present.

NEHRU'S VISIT

The four day stay of India's Prime Minister in Orissa was marked by several significant events. Apart from the good impressions which the ancient temples and caves, new capital buildings and arts and culture created in the minds of the first citizen of India, Pandit Nehru was extremely pleased with the comparative calm that prevailed in this part of the country where there was little bickering which was evident awfully elsewhere in the country. Pandit Nehru and his party were so pleased with the atmosphere here that their stay was extended to double the time originally fixed and the private visit was later turned to a public one. His strictly private programme was interfered with when the office-bearers of different District Congress Committees and the Utkal P.C.C. met him at an informal conference at Puri Government House where the party stayed as the guest of the Orissa Governor Mr. Asaf Ali.

NO NATIONALISATION YET

Pandit Nehru's advice to Congressmen and the public at large was also very much outspoken this time. A lot of confusion was removed from the minds of the people regarding various important matters like the nationalisation of industries, prohibition, abolition of Zamindary and the Communist menace in the country. While explaining in the clearest terms the difficulties that confront the Government to nationalise the industries, and to introduce prohibition at a stroke of the pen, Pandit Nehru emphatically declared that it was not easy to do away with the private enterprises nor was it possible to introduce prohibition on a large scale at once.

A forceful appeal to the countrymen to combat the Communist menace was made by the Prime Minister while addressing a large public meeting at Puri College Compound when he asked the people not to give any quarter to these men who are out to destroy the country by their subversive campaign.

EXTERMINATION OF MONKEYS IN ORISSA

Monkeys in the plains and wild animals in the hilly areas cause extensive damage to standing crops in Orissa, particularly to rabi crops and vegetables. In order to eliminate them, a sum of Rs. 10,000 was provided during 1944-45 to be given as rewards to the monkey killers at the rate of Rs. 3 per each adult animal and Re. 1 for each young animal killed. The Collectors and the Sub-Divisional Officers within their own jurisdictions were authorised to grant rewards to the monkey killers on production of the heads of the monkeys killed. On account of popular sentiment against the killing of monkeys, monkey killers in sufficient numbers were not available. The Political Agent, Eastern States, and District Officers of Koraput and Sambalpur were requested to depute some monkey catchers known as 'Makarias' and attempts were also made to get monkey killers through some other agencies. But adequate number of monkey killers were not available due to prejudice against monkey killing. Monkey killing campaign had to face serious obstructions. However, with much difficulty 372 monkeys and 10 wild animals were killed and a sum of Rs. 3,678 was given as rewards.

DRIVE AGAINST MONKEYS

In the following year, i.e. in 1945-46 the campaign was started on a greater scale. A sum of Rs. 15,000 was provided for granting rewards to the monkey killers at the rate of Rs. 3 per an adult and Re. 1 for a baby monkey killed on condition that the monkey killers were to produce the heads of the monkeys before the Sub-Divisional Officers concerned in whose presence the heads were to be crushed. At the beginning of the year this system did not work satisfactorily as the heads of the monkeys were rotting during transit from the interior to the Sub-Divisional Headquarters and the killers were consequently annoyed. The reward of Re. 1 for the baby monkey was also considered to be too low in view of the equal consumption of ammunitions in the case of adults as well as the babies. The killers were leaving the little ones, but killing the mothers. This act was inhuman on account of the suffering caused to the babies.

EXTENSIVE PROPAGANDA

Consequently the Government were moved for passing orders requiring the monkey killers to produce the tail and a paw of each monkey killed, instead of the head and also for enhancing the reward from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 for the baby monkey. The Government agreed to these proposals. Extensive propaganda was carried on by the 'grow more food' staff to combat the popular prejudice against killing monkeys. Pamphlets in local language and posters were distributed amongst public which helped the propaganda work to a considerable extent.

As soon as the rate of Re. 1 was enhanced to Rs. 3 for a baby monkey killed and the system of producing the tail and paw instead of the head was introduced the result was very satisfactory, in as much as the original grant of Rs. 15,000 had to be enhanced to nearly Rs. 40,000 and a sum of Rs. 29,317 was actually spent in giving rewards.

ENTHUSIASM AMONG EDUCATED PEOPLE

During the current financial year (1946-47) great enthusiasm is being noticed amongst the educated people and the campaign is expected to be more successful. The 'grow more food' staff are carrying out extensive propaganda. The system of payment of rewards by the Sub-Divisional Officers did not work very satisfactorily due to the fact that the monkey killers in the interior could hardly afford to come to the Sub-Divisional Headquarters for a small amount. The Government were moved to allow the 'Shikaris' to produce the carcass before the rural Sub-Registrars and receive payment from them. The Government passed orders that the rural Sub-Registrars will have the tails and the paws of monkeys destroyed in their presence and send a reward statement with a certificate of destruction to the Sub-Divisional Officers who will then send the rewards by postal money order to the claimants. A sum of Rs. 18,201 has been spent as rewards granted to the monkey killers during the first quarter of the year and it is expected that Rs. 60,000 will be spent during the year on this score.

A NEW METHOD

A new method had been adopted for extermination of monkeys in one particular Union Board in the District of Puri. Provision has been made to appoint 6 gunmen on a monthly pay of Rs. 30 for a period of three months for the five Unions in the ratio of 1 for each Union with an additional gunman for Union No. 5 which is full of jungles and orchards. They will be supplied with guns and ammunitions by the Government and will have to kill a minimum of 30 monkeys a month to justify their pay, etc. They will also be paid bonuses at the rate Re. 1 for every additional monkey killed over and above the minimum of 30 fixed for each gunman. The Scheme will work under the general supervision of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Puri, but the gunmen will have to work under the direct control of the President of the Union Board area. A sum of Rs. 3,350 has been sanctioned to be spent on this account.

If this experiment will prove satisfactory, steps will be taken to extend its scope to other parts of the province. Considering the rate at which monkeys are being killed, Orissa may fairly expect to be rid of monkeys if sufficient funds be forthcoming

(From Indian Farming).

SPECIAL ARMED GUARDS FOR TRAINS

Anti-Crime Measures In Sind

KARACHI, March 28: (U. P. I.): The Government of Sind have decided to post special armed guards in every train with a view to checking the increasing crime cases on railway stations and in running trains, it was learnt here.

The goods trains will also have armed guards. The special police have been authorised to shoot or kill those found travelling on the foot boards during the night or found loitering on the railway lines.

Indo-Italian Trade Agreement

NEW DELHI, March 28 (UPI): The Italian Economic Mission which has been touring the Provinces of India will resume their discussions with the Government of India with a view to entering into a trade agreement with India, it is learnt.

Polish Trade Delegation For India

NEW DELHI, March 28 (API): A polish trade delegation headed by B. Josep Nowicky is expected to arrive here early in April to negotiate a trade agreement with the Government of India. The delegation is now in Pakistan.

Indo-Czechoslovakia Trade Agreement

New Delhi March—28 (API): A trade agreement between India and Czechoslovakia is expected to be signed here tomorrow, it is learnt.

Escaped 'Red' Leader Arrested

MADRAS, March 28 (API): Mr. T. R. Ganesan, Secretary, Tamil Nad District Communist Party, who escaped from a running train while being brought under police custody to Madras from Vellore in December last was today rearrested in a workmen's quarters near Royapuram. Some papers were seized from him.

ERNAKULAM, Mar. 28, (A. P. I.): The 23-day old strike of the workers of the aluminium factory at Alwaye (Travancore) has been called off on 26th last following the Government order to refer the dispute between the employees and management to an industrial tribunal.

The Bombay Chronicle

Joy lies in the fight, in the attempt, in the suffering involved, not in the victory itself. For victory is implied in such an attempt.

—MAHATMA GANDHI

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The Physical Education Conference held in the city during the week-end is said to be the first of its kind in the province, if not in India. If so, it is indicative not only of a new interest in physical education but also of the scandalous neglect of the subject for generations past. So far as Bombay Province is concerned, the Physical Education Committee appointed by Government in 1927 with Mr. K. M. Munshi as its Chairman, was the first representative body to consider this vital subject. But the Committee's recommendations were ignored by Government on the familiar plea of financial stringency. A decade later another Committee was appointed by the first Congress Ministry to advise Government on the question of physical education. As a result of the recommendations of this Committee, presided over by Swami Kuvalyananda, the Institute at Kandivli was established to train physical instructors and physical education was made a compulsory subject in all schools. The Institute trained a fair number of teachers who awakened some interest in physical training in their schools, but for the most part the so-called compulsory training was only nominal nor has the position much improved since the appointment in 1946 of a third Committee by Government with Swami Kuvalyananda again as its Chairman. The principal recommendations of the Committee were: that Government should immediately establish a College of Physicay Education with a four years' course; that there should also be shorter courses for teachers, that physical education should be an examination subject with the status of a major subject; that provision should be made for the feeding of undernourished children and for periodical medical inspection of school children; that temple charities and Sadavartas should be compelled by law to divert their resources to the feeding of school children; and that play-grounds and open spaces should be made available to every rural and urban area for the recreation of the public. The report of this Committee is an up-to-date and comprehensive document which deserves to be studied by everyone interested in physical education.

A few of the recommendations of the Committee have been already adopted by the Government, the most important one being that physical education is to be an important examination subject in secondary schools. Secondly, as was pointed out by the Governor of Bombay in inaugurating the Bombay Conference, Government has proposed to start a physical health service under which every boy and girl would be medically examined periodically and steps would be taken to remedy defects, if any. Government has also decided to develop the Kandivli Institute and it is expected that in a few years the province will have about 20,000 trained teachers Other recommendatons of the Committee are still being considered by Government. Meanwhile the Conference has embodied in its resolutions some urgent reforms recommended by a number of physical culture institutions. As was to be expected of the first conference of this kind since the advent of Independence an important resolution pleaded for special encouragement of military training among college and school students with a view to helping them to lead a life of discipline and collective responsibility, another resolution emphasising the need for training women and girls in self-defence. The Conference has also strongly recommended the encouragement by Government of the scout and girl-guide movement, not excluding marine and air scouting.

It is impossible for independent India to overestimate the importance of military training. Premier Kher is rightly contemplating a Home Guards movement even among women. But the military demands can be best satisfied if the average Indian physique is good. And to help build such a physique should be the ambition of every school and college. It is true that in such a matter Government can and should give every necessary facility. But it is not good for the public to depend too much on Government. They should rather be determined to improve the physique of their children by precept and example, with or without Government in its turn will do well to realise that in bringing about a necessary revolution in the minds of men it can achieve speedy results by taking the initiative and by liberally contributing towards its schemes Having made physical education an integral part of education even to the extent of making it a major examination subject, Government should see to it that its schemes do not fail again through public apathy or lack of funds.

The Commonwealth Issue

It was one of the tragedies of the pre-partition political days that several sections, like the Indian States for example, looked on Indian unity as something which had to be achieved by others in order that they might enjoy its benefits. In the result unity was lost and partition come over the country. Today, this mentality is revealing itself in a demand that others should make the Commonwealth worth staying in before India decides to continue her connections. The Commonwealth concept is not a static but a developing one. At the present moment it has reached a point when the forces of progress are in conflict with reaction. There is no earthly reason, for example, why the South African racial policy should be regarded as typical of the Commonwealth rather than the Indian demand for race equality. There are in all the units of the Commonwealth sections holding both views and struggling hard to win through. In the Commonwealth as a whole, the general feeling is one of condemning racial prejudice and persecution and even in countries which pursue a racial policy, there is a growing sense of distaste for its worst manifestations. Similarly, it cannot be denied that there is considerable dissatisfaction in the Asian Dominions at Britain's equivocal policy on Indonesia's struggle for freedom. As Pandit Jawaharlal remarked, these two issues are vital to world peace. India has to consider, however, whether her leaving the Commonwealth completely will help or hinder liberal and progressive thought. There can be no doubt that it would weaken the progressive forces in the Commonwealth and virtually hand it over to racial and imperial bigots. It should not be forgotten that India has declared for an independent, sovereign republic. Consistent with this, she should seek all avenues of co-operative work with progressive nations and with progressive opinion in all nations.. There will be time enough to leave the Commonwealth severely alone if and when the fight is lost. But there is no sense in giving up the battle in advance without striking a blow for justice and right.

Hyderabad Industrial Policy

"It has already been decided to assume control of the Singareni Collieries and the Nizam Sugar Factory in both of which the Government hold about 75 per cent of the share-holding", ran a little noticed sentence in the official Report on the Working of the States Ministry in 1948. Commenting on this, we had pointed out that this was less than the situation demanded. Now the Military Governor has announced that the Hyderabad Government has taken over the direct management of all industries where the Government holds the predominant share and which were hitherto managed by private individuals. "The nearest approach to nationalisation", runs the message, "has been achieved in key industries like coal, sugar, paper, cement, iron and heavy chemicals." The agencies were all concentrated in three or four hands. The action of the administration is a step in the right direction and it puts an end to the strange industrial policy of the Nizam's Government which built up a few individuals on State finances. In the circumstances in which the Military Administration took over the reigns of government, it was essential that the State directly assumed control of the industries in which its interests were large. The decision is bound to be far-reaching. It assumes the significance of almost a laboratory experiment in nationalisation which will in time influence the industrial policy of the whole country. The Military Administrator did not mention on what terms the managing agencies were terminated, This is no doubt a detail but it is an important detail which concerns the public. With the State taking over the Sarf-e-khas and the new industrial policy, the economy of Hyderabad comes more into line with the spirit of modern India.

TETE A TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

NEW YORK, March 26 (PTI-Reuter).—Prof. Harold Laski, former Chairman of the British Labour Party, in an interview here today put forward suggestions for preparing East-West peace talks.

He proposed that General Dwight Eisenhower, Lord Mountbatten, Mr. Halvard Lange, the Norwegian Foreign Minister, and M. Leon Blum, French Socialist ex-Premier, should go to Moscow to pave the way for an East-West peace meeting in Stockholm.

Prof. Laski, who is here to deliver a series of lectures, stressed that the North Atlantic Pact was a defensive measure.

* * *

(LONDON, March 27 (PTI-Reuter).—India alone is believed here to hold the main secret of the impending Dominion Prime Ministers' Conference.....

Think again, brother, India has nothing to hide. India believes in open Covenants openly arrived at.

* * *

At a London meeting of protest against racial suppression by the South African Government, a resolution called on the British Government at the next meeting of the U.N. "to condemn the breach by the S.A. Government" of an Assembly resolution on Africa.

And thus to condemn itself too? Had the heat wave overtaken that meeting?

* * *

Another resolution protesting against incorporation of S.W. Africa, appealed to the British and other Governments to use their influence at the U.N. Assembly "to prevent this annexation".

Mr. Hector McNeari and Sir Hartley Show-Cross can only try out of sympathy to resist the ticklish urge to loud laughter.

* * *

Paul Rooeson, the famous U.S. Negro singer, who was the main speaker at the meeting, declared himself "passionately proud of my African people" and said, amidst cheers, 'China has found freedom. So must we."

Oh, is that so? Then the resolutions will certainly evoke the sympathy of the Western world!

* * *

Official quarters in New Delhi are reported to have expressed disappointment at the Canadian formula on Indonesia adopted by the Security Council on Wednesday last.

Why were the official quarters so disappointingly naive as to expect anything else?

* * *

That the formula should have been approved by the Council was, these New Delhi quarters felt, hardly a reassuring augury for progress towards the solution of the Indonesian problem.

It is. It is. Ask the Dutch—privately.

Developing India's Navy And Air Force

R.I.N. TO HAVE CARRIER AIR GROUPS

Foreign Aircraft Manufacturers May Be Encouraged To Set Up Workshops In This Country

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, (By Air Mail).

A local newspaper recently has tried to start a controversy that atomic energy has rendered Navies obsolete The expert opinion, however, is that the atomic bomb has rendered obsolete, not Navies but Cities and Industry; in fact, the new atomic revolution especially benefits sea power. Ocean vehicles may become more manoeuvrable than their counterpart on land, and practical speed potentialities appear to be even greater. Trucks or trains cannot skip across the rough, uneven earth as future rocket launches may plane across water.

This view is shared by Capt. Lidell Hart, who, although he holds that "the Command of the Sea has become like constitutional monarchy—subject to important limitations", says that "the effect of sea power is like radium—beneficial to those who are shielded, it destroys the tissues of those who are exposed to it."

In terms of modern strategy, the three armed forces have become complimentary to each other. Each arm, supplements and not supplants the other. "Decisive and final victory depends on the military balance of power", wrote General George Marshall in a well known statement.

India has an army of which this country is justly very proud. It has proved its mettle in the last two wars. It has won laurels in Kashmir and Hyderabad.

BUILDING UP BALANCED NAVAL FORCE

India's two other arms, however, are still in the making. From the partition of India, they had to be built up, almost from scratch. So far as the Royal Indian Navy is concerned, India was left with four Sloops, two Frigates, one Corvette, one Surveying Vessel, four Trawlers, 12 Mine Sweepers and a Landing Craft Wing. Since then, one modern Cruiser has been added and three Destroyers are being acquired during 1949. This is, however, only the first stage of the development of a balanced Naval Force of modern and powerful ships during the next ten years.

Concurrently with the expansion of the Fleet, new training establishments are being developed in Cochin and Vizagapatam. Others are situated in Bombay, Jamnagar and Lonavala, near Poona.

The absence of air cover resulted in a disaster for two major warships off Singapore in the last war. The Aircraft Carrier not only provides air cover for the Fleet but is the most important offensive unit in a modern Fleet. It is, in effect, a very mobile floating air base from which aircraft can be launched and recovered under the most arduous weather conditions of wind and sea and these aicraft can be used for a variety of purposes both offensively and defensively.

NEED FOR AIR COVER

In war, India's convoys must be guarded by carrier borne aircraft against attacks by enemy bombers and submarines. Carrier borne aircraft can inflict heavy damage on the enemy's shipping and convoys and achieve surprise attacks on enemy ports and installations. Carrier borne aircraft can provide the essential air cover for an army when making an amphibious assault on a beach head; can be most useful for strategical bombing; and can support the Army and assist the Air Force in tactical bombing when the Army is operating within reasonable distance of the coast.

INTRODUCTION OF NAVAL AVIATION

In order to bring the RIN up to date, Naval Aviation is being introduced and it is intended to acquire two Light Fleet Carriers from the United Kingdom.

These ships will embark a "Carrier Air Group" which will be armed with a mixture of fast single seater rocket firing Fighters for strike and Fighter Bomber duties, fast two seater rocket firing fighters for strike and Fighter Reconnaissance duties, and fast two seater fighters equipped with special Radar Sets weapons for Anti-Submarine duties; in addition an Amphibian and a Helicopter will be embarked in each carrier for Air Sea Rescue and communication duties.

These 'Carrier Air Groups' will require a considerable number of reserves behind them to allow for wastage, crashes on deck, repairs and overhaul.

SHORE-BASED NAVAL AIRCRAFT

In order to maintain the pilot strength in the Front line, it is necessary to have a large number of shore-based Naval Aircraft at Naval Air Stations. These are used for advanced operational training purposes, to convert Pilots to Naval types of aircraft and to qualify Pilots and Observers in their specialised duties, i.e., day and night deck landing, Rocket assisted take-off from the deck, special weapon training for A/S duties, Radar search and interception, Amphibian flying rought sea alightings, navigation over the sea, etc., and a further 100 reserve aircraft are required to maintain training at a steady rate.

It will thus be seen that the RIN plans to have a certain number of Carrier Air Groups when the carrier Task Force is in being, plus the necessary Naval Air Training School Base ashore to support this front line strength.

NAVAL AIR STATIONS

Apart from the carriers, plans are in preparation for the construction of Naval Air Stations. These stations which will be strategically situated on the Eastern and Western sides of India's long seaboard, will provide the training facilities necessary for the Front Line Air Groups and the training squadrons and schools; an additional air establishment will also provide for the training facilities for Naval Aircraft maintenance ratings.

As regards the training of RIN executive officers as Pilots, it is hoped that the RIAF will be able to provide the initial "All through" training up to "Wings standard, on completion of which the Pilots will go to the RIN Operational Flying Schools to fly Naval types of aircraft and to learn their specialised duties. On completion of deck landing training—about two years after he starts flying—the officer emerges as a full-fledged Carrier Pilot ready to take his place in a Front Line Squadron.

The Instructors at the Operational Flying Schools for the next few years will have to be R. N. Officers on loan until RIN pilots have gained sufficient experience to take their place.

R.I.N. OFFICERS AS OBSERVERS

The Navy will train its own executive officers as Observers. These Observers are required for the very responsible Navigational, Reconnaissance and anti-submarine duties and to operate the many Radio and Radar sets in use in multi-seater Naval aircraft. Observers, incidentally are eligible to become Air Group or Squadron Commandefs in the same way as Pilots and they play a vitally important part in operations at sea, either in the air or as senior Air Staff Officers in the Carriers. The Observer's Schools will be equipped with Naval Operational type multi-seater aircraft and special aircraft fitted as "Flying classrooms". The instructors will have to be Royal Navy Officers on loan until Royal Indian Navy Officers are sufficiently experienced to take over.

TRAINING OF MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL

The training of aircraft maintenance personnel for the Navy presents a serious problem because the Royal Indian Navy has no nucleus on which to build. There should be no difficulty in training the bottom strata in India—either with the RIAF or a civil firm—but the experience necessary before a man can become a supervisory rating cannot be gained in a short period and it may be necessary to obtain on loan for a few years Royal Navy Chief and Petty Officers of the Air Maintenance categories; if Royal Navy personnel cannot be obtained on loan, the only methods of providing the supervisory ratings would be for the RIAF to agree to transfer a number of their senior NCOs to the RIN or for experienced ex-service or civil aviation personnel to be recruited.

ACQUISITION OF AIRCRAFT

Other big issues to be faced are the acquisition of aircraft, spares ancillary equipment and the repair of engines and airframes.

Initially it will be necessary to acquire these from outside sources until India has built up a complete aircraft industry of her own which is capable of designing and building the latest types of military aircraft and their equipment. As regards repairs, however, the RIN hopes to be able to share as much as possible in the existing RIAF repair organisations at Cawnpore and Bangalore but the location of the proposed Naval Air Stations at Cochin and Vizagapatam may render this an uneconomical proposition from the point of view of transport and separate civilian manned repair yards may have to be set up.

OPPORTUNITY FOR FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS

One view here is that India may have to encourage the well known aircraft manufacturers to establish their workshops in this country. Such a plan would be of mutual advantage to India and the manufacturers. India may get self-sufficiency, while the manufacturers may cater more advantageously to the requirements of the Near and Far Eastern countries.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

A Pioneer Effort

The decision of the National Planning Committee, appointed by the Congress ten years ago, to dissolve itself makes one wonder whether the protracted labours of the Committee will be rewarded with results commensurate with them. The Report of the Committee is encyclopedic in its character and its 26 volumes deal with as many different subjects. But many of them, it is stated, have yet to be integrated with the general plan, and an 'over-all National Plan", which is yet to be prepared, is best undertaken by Government. However, the Committee's report will be valuable material for the Government Planning Committee, which will thus be enabled to submit a speedy and well thought out Plan. The Congress report will also enable the Congress to express its own views on the general nature of the desired plan before the Government Committee commences its work. It is a great pioneer effort, achieved in face of tremendous odds during the war, and the country owes a debt of deep gratitude to the Planning Committee.

Proletarian Hit Back

It was reported that, when Mr. Ernest Bevin, the harried Foreign Minister of Britain, addressed Parliament last week, he seemed light-hearted and grinned with cheerfulness. His light-heartedness arose out of a sense of triumphant satisfaction that the four month long pourparlers in connection with the Atlantic Pact had emerged as a solid and challenging reality. Perhaps if he had known that before the week was out the other side would have scored so spectacular a triumph, Mr. Bevin might have paused and hesitated before he ventured to smile. Because it was on Saturday of the same week, that while the local population cheered themselves hoarse, the Cheshire-owned and bred gelding Russian Hero, rank outsider and friendless among the big backers covered the four and a half mile course of the Grand National in easy style in nine minutes, two and four fifths seconds, romped home and paid £ 20-5-6 for every two Shillings of the faithful few who had backed him for a win. Russian Hero was, of course, sired by Peter the Great. He is owned by a mere sporting tenant farmer on the Duke of Westminster's estate at Eaton Hall, Chester, while many of the other 42 rivals who started with him are owned by long-lineaged peers of the realm. One of them, Lord Bicester has been trying to win the National for 30 years and yet his Rotmond came second, eight lengths behind the conquering Russian Hero, who was given his appropriate name, the time the Red forces were on forward march during the last war. The winner started at the odds of over 200 to one and the owner himself had £10 on it at the wonderful odds of 300 to 1.

Regrettable Deviation

These facts should speak for themselves. If this is not symbolic, nothing ever can be. The true heir and successor of Peter the Great, the one and only Russian Hero, will win against all odds. That is the clear and obvious indication. And yet there are people who talk of Atlantic Pacts and Pacific Pacts and Pacts for all the seven seas. They might as well expect to hold back the flood with bare palms. But the pity of it is that even among the chosen, in the very camp of the elite and the faithful, there is doubt and vacillation. It is true that the Daily Worker' was drawn by the proletarian ownership of Russian Hero and like a truly class-conscious organ of the Revolution—alone of the entire British press—included Russian Hero among the probable winners. But really this is nothing more than paying lip sympathy to its political creed, because it did not back the right horse with that clamant, self-righteous militancy which is the right tone of a journal which ought to shed its singular and solitary lustre in the universal darkness of the kept press". Strange sin! The "Daily Worker" actually tipped Cavaliero, which was not even among the eleven that finished the course and gave Russian Hero, the nine-year-old son of Peter the Great, each way as a saver. Here is an instance of the wavering, of lack of faith of deviationism, which is causing more havoc than all the parade of pacts, past, present and future. It is this that must be stamped out ruthlessly if the ultimate victory of the proletarian revolution is to be made universal and beyond all doubt. And Russian Hero, son of Peter the Great, but the proletarian among his aristocratic and bourgeos rivals has just shown the way with his own unwavering and revolutionary victory.

Indian Shipping

The public will enthusiastically welcome the Commerce Ministry's announcement that Government has decided to establish very soon a Shipping Corporation and that two ships have already been purchased for it. This is to be followed in course of time by other similar Corporations in which Government would participate with private shipping companies in the purchase of new ships and in running shipping services. The whole scheme should be expedited in all possible ways. It is true that with the help of Government Indian tonnage has increased from about one lakh at the end of the war to over three lakhs at present. But this is poor progress compared with the target of two million tons recommended by the Shipping Policy Committee for the purpose of handling the entire coastal trade and roughly 50 per cent of India's overseas trade in the next few years. With more ocean-going steamers we can appreciably reduce the cost of our food imports and also secure them more speedily. Speaking generally, we can secure better terms for our foreign trade when we can do our own shipping. As it is difficult at present to purchase ships from foreign countries, it is desirable to speed up also the ship-building industry in India.

Time For Change

Lord Listowel, who was to have arrived in Singapore on Monday to discuss the Malayan situation with Mr. Malcolm MacDonald the Commissioner-General, said at Sydney that there were enough British troops in Malaya at present to handle the Communists and that they would remain there until the rioting was quelled. So far as that is concerned there is no doubt about British intentions. But Lord Listowel added further, "the British must remain in Malaya to help the Malayan people and the Chinese who are loyal to the British." What is loyalty to the British and what does Lord Listowel mean by "help". These questions arise out of the historical fact that in the lexicon—and practice—of the foreign ruler "loyalty" means "loyalty" to foreign domination and its agents and representatives and he is "loyal" who works, directly or indirectly, against the freedom of his country and its people. It is also a matter of historical knowledge how these "loyal" people are helped by their masters. If this is what Lord Listowel means, then, we are afraid, the British in Malaya will be rubbing not only the Malayans—incidentally, he seems to have forgotten the Indian inhabitants of Malaya—but also entire Asia the wrong way. The British mission in Malaya and the obligations of the British "to remain" in Malaya have been wrongly interpreted long enough by the British. Even now they talk only of the Communist menace and rioting without paying any significant attention to the economic and political grievances of the wage slaves and other people of Malaya and to their equally legitimate aspirations, although it is these grievances and the determined exploitation of Malaya by British capitalists and British Imperialists that have been used by the Communists as the fruitful instrument of their activities. The British will have to change their old concepts and Imperialist attitude in Malaya too.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

"Non-Matriculates"

Sir,—On behalf of my co-workers I wish to give vent to a long-felt grievance.

It has recently been fixed that matriculates who have rendered loyal Government service is matriculation. This has brought to grief so many non-matriculates who have rendered loyal services for nearly ten years. Of late, the sword of retrenchment fell upon these people on the same ground. What a plight that people who had more or less settled down in life on the strength of being absorbed in the department in view of their long service, should be thrown out.

I would earnestly request the Government of India to either hold an examination which would satisfy the required standard or to exempt these people from the present orders.—Yours etc.

T. C. MUTHIAH.

BCG Vaccination

Sir,—In your issue of the 19th March 1949 that appears a correspondent on BCG Vaccination under the name of Mr. S. H. Uttarasingh. I will feel highly obliged if you will kindly permit me to encroach upon your valuable column for the reply as the same is absolutely necessary in the public interest.

I am constrained to say that the information got by the learned correspondent as regards the segregation for 3 months of the person vaccinated is absolutely wrong. They are not patients at all as the word is wrongly used by your correspondant. Those non-reactore children who may voluntarily sumbit themselves for vaccination have not to be segragated as there is no need for segregation.

Regarding the second point I have to say that the information is totally wrong as at all the meetings held by the Medical organisations there was not one objection raised.—Yours, etc.

BHASKER PATEL
M.D., M.R.C.P., T.D.D.,
Hon. Secretary BCG Vaccination Committee Government of Bombay, Bombay.

School Fees

Sir,—As there is great discontent among guardians regarding fees in Secondary Schools, I put the following facts for their information. The discontent is greater in Bombay than in Ahmedabad and Secondary Education is practically beyond the capacity of middle class parents. If these figures will rouse guardians from their slumber, I shall feel myself blessed.

The Ghate-Paruleka Committee in its recommendation No. 21 has suggested that schools should not be permitted to charge fees for physical education, drawing, water and library which are normal items of school expenditure. They should, however, be allowed to charge per term a consolidated term fee upto an amount equal to the monthly—tuition fee charged in the lowest class in the school for expenses on incidental and extra items such as:—(1) Medical Inspection, (2) Visual Instruction, (3) School Magazine, (4) Examination expenses, (5) Travelling expenses of teachers accompanying school children on excursions, (6) Contribution to Educational or Athletic Association and attendance at educational conferences, (7) School functions and festivals, (8) inter school and inter class tournaments.

If my school with 1,500 students spends on all these items the yearly expenses would be as follows:—

Medical Inspection	Rs.	325-0-0
Visual Instruction	"	300-0-0
Magazine	"	900-0-0
Examination	"	2000-0-0*
Excursions	"	200-0-0
Contribution	"	200-0-0
Festivals	"	1500-0-0
Tournaments	"	500-0-0
Total	Rs.	8925-0-0

*(With blank papers).

These estimates show that the yearly expenses would be about Rs. 6,000. If the students of the first three standards are charged Rs. 2 and the students of the remaining standards Rs. 3 the income would be about Rs. 6,500.

The object or giving all these details is to show that many schools in large cities like Bombay and Ahmedabad do not spend on all these items and yet they charge more term fees. In my opinion, no school would be justified in charging more than an average sum of Rs. 2-8-0 per term If they charge more, they would naturally be charged with terific in education.

Guardians are criminally ignorant of details regarding the education of their children. If any one finds that my details are incomplete or wrong, I shall be prepared to make corrections. Secondary education is becoming more and more costly and I deem it my duty to educate guardians also.

I trust the Government of Bombay will not allow Term fees to be abused.—Yours, etc.

THAKORLAL G THAKORE.
Ahmedabad.

OPEN AIR

How often one reads of the stillness and silence of the night, and no doubt in a city the night IS comparatively silent when the traffic ceases and work is over for another day. In the country, however, the night has its own concert of sounds and it is fascinating to lie awake and to try to identify the origin of all the individual parts of the chorus. Above all the other night in Talegaon, there was the croaking of the frogs on the shore of the lake some quarter of a mile away, and judging by the noise they made there must have been thousands of them! Then it was possible to pick out the strient chirping of the crickets in the fields nearer at hand. Far away a laywing was disturbed, and set up a plaintive cry of "Did-you-do it? Pity-to do-it". By the way, I have, very occasionally heard the cry of the lapwing during the night in Bandra) Next came the shrill chattering of the Little Owlets and a sudden eerie cry of a large owl out on its noctural hunting foray. Very far away the jackals, too, were adding their voices to the chorus, and so it went on till I had become so conscious of all the sounds that I found sleep impossible.

D. R.

GODSE'S PLEA TO APPEAR IN PERSON

East Punjab High Court's Judgment

SIMLA, March 28 (UPI): Mr. Justice Harnam Singh, of the East Punjab High Court released today to the press his judgment in the appeal preferred by Nathuram Godse, one of the convict appellants in the Mahatma Gandhi Murder case.

Nathuram Godse, it may be mentioned, sent an application through the Red Fort jail authorities to the East Punjab High Court for allowing him to appear personally before the High Court to argue his own case. Mr. Justice Singh allowed the petition of Godse and permitted him to appear in person at the hearing of his appeal in the High Court. He will be brought at the hearing of the criminal appeal to argue his case.

ANGRY MOB CHASES COMMUNISTS

Scenes At Brisbane Meeting

BRISBANE, March 28 (PTI-Reuter) A crowd, 1500-strong, today broke through a police cordon at a Communist open-air meeting at Rockhampton, Queensland, and pelted the speakers with stink-bombs, rotten tomatoes and oranges, bags of flour and other missiles.

They even threw the cage in which the rotten fruit had been brought to the meeting.

Police ordered the Communists to move when the demonstrators became violent and the Communists retreated to their headquarters chased by an angry crowd.

O. T. RAILWAY OFFICER FOUND DEAD IN TRAIN

BAHRAICH, March 28 (API): Mohammad Shafi, anti-Corruption Officer, Oudh Tirhut Railway, was found dead in a first class compartment at Bahraich.

He left Gorakhpur last evening and changed the train at Gonda late at night for Bahraich.

The body has been sent for post-mortem.

Forest Guard And Coolie Shot Dead

BHALDWANI (Nainital), March 28 (API): A forest guard serving in the Tarai and Bhabar forest division and a coolie are reported to have been shot dead by some unknown persons. Their bodies were found in the dense forest of Tarai.

Madras Budget Passed

MADRAS, March 28 (API): The Madras Assembly this evening passed the provincial budget for 1949-50 as presented to the House on February 28 by the Finance Minister, Mr. B. Gopala Reddi and thereafter adjourned till April 6.

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For selling bread unauthorisedly and profiteering therein, N. WAZIRKHAN was sentenced to three months' Rigorous Imprisonment on each of the two counts.

For preparing articles other than bread out of wheatflour, A. G. ALLABUX was sentenced to one day's Simple Imprisonment and fined Rs. 300 or in default ordered to undergo two months' Rigorous Imprisonment.

For storing wholemilk on the premises of a hotel B. A. K. ABDULLA was sentenced to one day's Simple Imprisonment and fined Rs. 200. For similar offence, MOHD. ABDUL RAZAH was sentenced to one day's Simple Imprisonment and fined Rs. 80.

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FOR SELLING wholemilk tea and serving more than 24 persons, Chaganlal Nanaji Mayani was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 2,000 or in default to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment.

For serving more than 24 persons and possessing rice in excess of the possession limit without a permit, Mohomed Haroon Abdul Gaffur was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 200 or in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

For possessing rice in excess of the possession limit without a permit, Hasham Usman was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 200 or in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

FRENCH SETTLEMENTS DECLARED FOREIGN TERRITORY

Entry Of Persons To Be Controlled By Travel Identity Documents

NEW DELHI, March 28 (API): It has been decided to cancel from April 1 the exemption granted under the Indian passport rules, to persons domiciled in India, proceeding from the French establishments of Pondicherry and Karikal and persons, domiciled in foreign possessions in India proceeding to India from those establishments.

A 'Communique' issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, says this is in consequence of the termination of the Customs Union agreement. Such persons will have to obtain a travel document validated by the competent authority for entry into India or the French establishments of Pondicherry and Karikal, as the case may be.

To avoid inconvenience and expense, a special type of identity document has been prescribed for which a fee of Re. 1/- will be charged.

This step is being taken to facilitate the checking and detection of smuggling and other evasions of import and export control regulations, the 'communique' says.

Simultaneously a Finance Ministry announcement said all French settlements in India "are being declared foreign territory for customs purposes with effect from April 1, 1949." following termination of the Customs Union Agreement on March 31, 1949. Customs barriers will accordingly be established wherever considered necessary, the announcement added.

The API learned in Pondicherry that booking of all goods, except newspaper parcels and perishable articles, direct to Pondicherry from Indian Union territory by rail has been suspended from today.

'NO DENUNCIATION OF CUSTOMS PACT'

The UPI adds: It has been officially denied in New Delhi that the Government of India have denounced the Customs Union Agreement with the French India Government one year ago as has been alleged by C. J. Camoully, Acting Commissioner of the Republic of France for French India during his statement to the Representative Assembly of South India, French Settlements.

Giving out the facts of the case, a spokesman of the Government of India said that a year ago the Government of India had given a notice of termination of the agreement which was reached in war time in 1941, in view of the changed situation prevalent now.

A month before the due date for termination of the agreement on March 31, the Government of India were told that in view of the impending referendum, they would like the continuation of the agreement. But about a fortnight ago, the French India Government suggested some major modifications in the agreement which it was impossible to accept as all arrangements for enforcing customs barriers were complete by that time. The Government of India, however, were agreeable to continue the previous agreement.

The present position was that the Customs Union Agreement which was reached in 1941 would terminate on the midnight of March 31.

FRENCH BAN ON EXPORT OF FOODSTUFFS

PONDICHERRY March 27 (API): French Government has with effect from today prohibited export of foodstuff and other essential articles from French India, limits to places outside.

The French India Police have been posted at Pottakuppam frontier.

Bullet-Proof Plastic Armour

LONDON, (By Cable): Edward Terrell, Recordes of Newbury and ex-Captain R.N.V.R., has been awarded £9,500 (Rs. 1,26,666-10-8) by the Royal Commission on Awards to Inventors for his wartime invention of plastic armour.

Early in the war when many ships were using sandbags or concrete blocks as an inadequate form of defence, Edward Terrell decided to find a substitute for armour plating which was then almost unobtainable. In 10 days he invented plastic armour—slabs of bituminous material filled with carefully selected chips of hard stone and backed with a thin steel plate.

When it was perfected, he had a substance which "chewed up" bullets entering it and cost £12-10 sh. (Rs. 166-10-8) per ton, compared with £150 (Rs. 2,000) a ton for armour plating. By then end of 1945, 3,000 merchant ships and over 1,000 naval vessels had been fitted with it.

Attlee To Speak On Prime Ministers' Conference

LONDON, March 28 (UPA): Well-informed sources today said Prime Minister Clement Attlee will make a statement tomorrow in the House of Commons on the forthcoming Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

The conference is scheduled to open April 21 at Number Ten Downing Street and will deal mainly with constitutional issues arising out of India's Rejubilcan desires.

It was understood a simultaneous statement will be made in the Indian Parliament by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

BALTIMORE, March 27 (UPA.) Planemaker Glenn L. Martin revealed today that his company was producing a new type of guided missile for the air force.

He refused to discuss the project in detail but said it was expected to be "an important step forward" in the development of new weapon for national defence.

Erangon Firing Echo In Bombay Assembly

(Continued from Page 1.)

are at the bottom of the incident," he alleged.

Mr. G. H. Deshpande, one of the men the Congress Legislature Party had deputed to the scene for a first hand report, said that agitation against the levy system was going on for a considerable time both at Erangaon and surrounding villages. The agitation was engineered by Communists and the representatives of the Peasants and Workers' Party.

The owner of the house where the Godown was situated had been threatened with dire consequences for renting the Godown to Government. On most houses were chalked Communist and pro-Communist slogans.

For three days the villagers, reinforced by neighbouring villagers, were squatting in the place. All attempts to dissuade them failed. The police were cornered and when they tried to withdraw, they were stoned. Only in the last resort, was fire opened.

Mr. J. H. Shamsuddin wanted to know if firing was justified and if it was, whether the extent of firing was justified. Even if there was provocation, were alternate methods explored? If agitation was going on for a considerable time, why did not Government take preventive measures? He also wanted to know, if the injuries to the police were not due to their being jammed in the crowd.

He supported the demand for an enquiry.

SUPPORT FOR DEMAND FOR ENQUIRY

Mr. S. L. Karandikar who feared that the food scarcity in the province, would be exploited by certain political parties, supported an impartial enquiry. He wanted to know why the position was allowed to deteriorate so steeply as to culminate in firing.

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar said that the inefficiency of Government machinery was illustrated by the Press Communique.

He wanted to know, if the incident had a background of Communist or other political agitation, why the mischief makers had not been rounded up, as in the case of the threatened Railway strike.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY

He felt that it was imperative on the part of Government to hold an enquiry, in this case, as well as at all times, when firing was resorted to. This would be in their own interests. It would also prevent the police from unjustifiably opening fire on people.

Home Minister's Reply

Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Government of Bombay, replying the arguments, said that the firing was absolutely justified and the officers and men had shown more patience than was to be expected when they resorted to firing. They had done all they could and exercised the utmost patience. They had opened fire in self-defence and in the interests of the Government godown, which might have been looted or burnt down otherwise.

Giving the background of the incident, which he called "unpleasant and painful", Mr. Desai said that the Government godown at Erangon contained grain from seventeen villages all round. They expected about a thousand bags before the end of March, and so it was necessary to remove what was already stocked, to make room for new collections.

On the 21st, the godown-keeper tried to load some bags to be removed. The villagers gathered and threatened. They however allowed him to load a few bags and send them away, with an admonition, that no more bags must be removed. The lorry returned in the evening, but the villagers prevented loading. The Mamlatdar tried to persuade the villagers, next day, but without any success, as the villagers, took up a threatening attitude. Fearing a breach of peace, he intimated to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Magistrate. When the same thing was repeated the next day, Sec. 144 was declared in the area by beat of drums, and the women who were made by the men to sit on the grain-bags were asked to go. They did not obey. Women from adjacent villages, had even been engaged for squatting.

Early on the 24th morning when the Police party went to the scene, they saw a crowd of 600 to 700 persons, armed with lathis, stones and chilli powder, carrying Communist flags. A lathi charge was tried. But the lathi police were surrounded by the mobs. When the police tried to withdraw, they were stoned. One Sub-Inspector fell, and he fired in the air as he fell. Fearing that they would be attacked and the godown looted, fire was opened, in the last resort. Thirty-one rounds were fired in all.

DELIBERATE PLAN OF COMMUNISTS

The Home Minister said that it was a deliberate plan on the part of the Communists, and "unfortunately the friends and sympathisers of the mover of the adjournment motion were mixed up in it." The men and women who had incited the villagers had all gone underground. One of them, a lady from Indore, had disappeared in a waiting tonga, when the trouble started. He said that not one pound of the grain stored in the godown was contributed by the villagers of Bhagwa Erangon, for they and some neighbouring villages had systematically opposed the levy.

Mr. Desai felt that it was unreasonable to expect the police to be severely injured or to sustain some loss of life, before they opened fire. If Government allowed such violent tactics to go on, they could certainly not exist.

In this connection, Mr. Desai said, "I express my regret on behalf of Government for making a mistake in the Press Note". Government were anxious that people should know all the facts, and as soon as possible.

The adjournment motion was pressed to a division and lost 16 voting for and 71 against.

MEDICAL RELIEF TO STUDENTS

Mr. G. W. Joshi moved a non-official resolution recommending to Government to make arrangements for the thorough medical examination of all students in primary schools in the province at least once a year and to provide for free medical relief to poor students.

Mr. Joshi said that medical examination of students in primary schools was necessary as an insurance against possible diseases. When Government were bearing 90 per cent of total cost of primary education, they should see that the School Boards made necessary arrangements for the medical examination of students.

Mr. Bhogilal Lala, while supporting the spirit of the resolution, moved an amendment which sought to give sufficient time to Government to consider the implementation of the policy laid down in the resolution, as, in his opinion, it would involve heavy financial burden on Government.

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Health, speaking on the resolution, said that some time back a nutritional and health survey was conducted in the province when 85 per cent of school-going children were found to be suffering from one defect or the other.

The Health Minister said that this year there would be 20 lakhs of school-going children in the province and to conduct a medical examination of about 3,300 students per day, during the academic period of the year, would require the services of 220 full-time doctors working six hours a day. In the present state of affairs it would be impossible to find sufficient number of qualified medical men and the cost would be too high, Dr. Gilder said:

Generally, students were suffering from the effects of malnutrition and under-nourishment, he continued. Government were supplying vitamin tablets at half the price. He estimated that Government would have to incur an annual expenditure of Rs. 7 crores if they were to supply a two-anna meal to these 20 lakhs of students every day.

A. A. Khan Re-elected Fourth Party Leader

BOMBAY, Monday: Mr. A. A. Khan was re-elected leader of the Fourth Party of the Bombay Legislative Assembly at its annual general meeting held on Sunday. A committee was elected to co-ordinate the work in the legislature and other party activities.

Mr. A. K. Shaikh was elected Deputy Leader. Mr. M. M. A. Bhaiji, General Secretary, Mr. Yusuf Ismail, Joint Secretary, Mr. M. U. Rajab Chief Whip and Mr. R. H. Goodwala, Deputy Whip.

Pittsburgh Miners Returning To Work

PITTSBURG Mar, 28 (PTI-Reuter) Nearly half a million of the United Mine workers were returning to work today after a two-week stoppage of work.

Mr. John L. Lewis, President of the Men's Union, had ordered the stoppage as a memorial to miners killed and injured last year and as a protest against the appointment of Dr. James Boyd as Director of the United States Bureau of Mines.

The Senate by a 50 to 11 votes confirmed Dr. Boyd's appointment last week.

About 463,000 miners east of the Mississipi were affected.

A spokesman for the Coal Operators Association said the men had lost over 50,000,000 dollars in wages.

Lord Listowel For Singapore

SYDNEY, March 28 (PTI-Reuter): Lord Listowel, British Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, was leaving Sydney for Singapore tonight on the first stage of his return flight to Britain.

Lord Listowel returned to Sydney last night from New Zealand after discussions with the New Zealand Prime Minister Mr. Peter Fraser.

He had earlier met Mr. Joseph Chifley, Australian Prime Minister, in Canberra.

Lord Listowel said that Mr. Attlee would announce the purpose of the talks and what they had achieved when the time was ripe.

News In Brief

BEZWADA, March 28 (UPI): Acharya Vinobha Bhave Will inaugurate the 36th annual session of the All-India Ayurvedic Congress at Baroda on April 10, I arns the United Press of India.

Mr. Bodinge, Health Minister of the Central Provinces, will inaugurate the Ayurvedic Teachers Congress at Baroda on the same day.

MADRAS, Mar. 28, (A. P. I.): Over 2,200 evacuees from Burma—the largest number to come so far from strife-torn Burma—arrived in Madras today by S. S. "Jala Durga". The evacuees are mostly working class people.

MADRAS, Mar. 28, (A. P. I.): The first meeting of the Indian National Commission of the UNESCO will be held at New Delhi on April 9 and 10. It is learnt here. Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will inaugurate the Conference.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 28, (PTI-Reuter): The Australian wife and children of the Philippine-born American soldier, Lorenzo Gamboa, will have no problem to live with him in the United States, in coming officials here said today.

Co-operative Training Class

The Co-operative Training Class as will at 5-30 p.m. by Diwan Bahadur (Prof.) Hidaial Y. Kali, President, All-India Co-operative Institute. The Time of the classes will be from 5-30 to 7 p.m. on week days and 3-30 p.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturday, and the period of each lecture will be 45 minutes duration. The lectures will be held at the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, at 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay.

The names of those desiring to attend the classes, should again be registered beforehand and those enrolling are requested to make it a point to attend the classes regularly throughout the period. The space in the lecture hall being limited, only those who really throughout the period. The space in the lecture hall being limited, only those who really desire to take advantage of the classes are requested to do so.

No fees will be charged. The subjects elected cover a wide range in the Co-operative field which should give a general idea of the whole movement and its working.

Such classes would be continued from time to time, in order that the benefit should reach the members of the Committees and the staff in the Co-operative Institutions. It is a pleasure to note that the response to our circular letter has been quite encouraging and it is expected that such classes will have to be held frequently with the success of the present class.

Stop Press

U.S. REJECTS RUSSIAN PROTEST

WASHINGTON, March 28 (PTI-Reuter).—The United States today rejected a Russian protest against the arrest of Valentin Gubitchev, a Russian United Nations employee, for alleged espionage.

STRIKE TIES UP ANTWERP PORT

ANTWERP, March 28 (UPA).—A Communist dock strike for higher wages and other benefits tied up the port of Antwerp today. A scheduled 24-hour demonstration was launched at 14-30 yesterday.

Police reinforcements guarded docks all night. No incidents were reported.

SAURASHTRA 60-LAKH IRRIGATION SCHEME

HALVAD, March 28 (API).—A sixty lakhs project which will irrigate 12,000 to 15,000 acres was launched today by the Rajpramukh of Saurashtra, the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar.

INDONESIAN LEADERS MEET

BATAVIA, March 28 (PTI-Reuter).—Indonesian Republican leaders met today to consider the United Nations Commission's invitation to preliminary talks with the Dutch. They asked for facilities to discuss the proposal with Republican colleagues still in their capital, Jogjakarta.

Our London Letter

DEFECTS IN INDIA'S FOREIGN PUBLICITY MACHINERY

Cripps' Leaflet On "Economic Survey" Commended To Nehru's Staff

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON (By Air Mail).

It can be stated that the people if this country are solidly behind the Atlantic Pact. This is not to say that they are very happy about it. In fact there is general regret that the situation should have assumed a shape necessitating the conclusion of the Pact. The "Manchester Guardian's" view that the Pact is the direct result of the policies that the Soviet has pursued in the post-war world, is largely shared. Even those who would not recognise that the policies pursued by other Powers have always been very helpful to the cause of understanding, feel that Russia had been ill-advised to pursue a technique that could not bu cause irritations. The veto was definitely overdone. Persistent mud throwing at other Powers could not but provoke bitterness. A cause can only lose by exagerations, said Mahatma Gandhi, several years ago in replying to a woman who had written to him that the treatment of women was a "disease as bad as untouchability" And Soviet Union has definitely not gained much by indulging in exaggeration. And there are manifestations of the West following this evil example.

INSURANCE AGAINST AGGRESION

While there is general satisfaction at the coinclusion of the Pact a feeling of discomfort can be discerned in the minds of those who have not permitted themselves to be emotionally involved in the discussions. Does the Pact guarantee peace? Will it be able to prevent war? Many feel that the Pact provides insurance against aggression, insurance, indeed, say others "a fire insurance which increases the risk of fire." At the moment there is little inclination to consider the question of risks. The tension between the East and West is bound to mount up. The West having armed might be less inclined for discussion with East. The Soviet Union may think it derogatory to its dignity to enter into negotiations under during Munch appeacement led to war. This time stubbornness might produce similar result. Mr. Pirtin in the House of Commons recalled Chamberlain's return from Munich and said "I believe this historic occasion will go down in history to be damned as that one was" It is to be hoped that this foreboding will not come true. But undoubtedly, there is serious danger of this happening. The Soviet union is bound to find the Pact irritating, but that should not blind it to the fact that at the moment at least there is no desire in any country to launch an attack on Russia or Ler friends. The Atlantic countries might also note that Pacts do not cow anyone into peace, but sometimes they do create the fear which touches off wars.

NEHRU AND PULICITY

A few months ago Pandit Nehru observed that democratic Government must tell the people what it is doing. Sir Stafford Cripps goes even further. He feels that unless the common man knows some of the most important facts of life, the problems could not be adequately and successfully faced. That is why the British Government has issued a popular account of the Economic Survey with diagrams and pictures so that the ordinary man and woman may know what the economic problem precisely is. In the preface to the leaflet Sir Stafford says "It is important that you and I should have an understanding what it is all about, and that we should know the great efforts are still needed by all of us to recapture the economic independence which we mortgaged during the six years of desparate war. The people are told that though bread might be unrationed, the problem of getting it and paying for it still faces the nation."

PURPOSE OF PUBLICITY

Pandit Nehru is right in laying emphasis on publicity. But is he satisfied that the publiciay done by his Government satisfies the purposes he has in view. He will agree that mere photographing ministers and other high officials is not the very effective way of telling the people of the problems with which the country is faced. For some time we saw in one of the windows of India House the photographs of the Federal Ministers. The passerby, for whom they were intended, just looked and moved on without adding to his knowledge of India. Instead of these photographs had there been, for instance, a models of some of the big schemes that India is working on, he might have got some idea of the constructive forces at work. It is not enough to have publicity. Publicity to be useful must have proper proportion and must be suitable to the audience it seeks to approach.

At present publicity in foreign countries, judged by the standard of India, House, is lacking in many ingredients which can make it effective. India is a secular state and yet "India Record" published by the High Commissioner often has a section labelled "religion." The dangers of such inappropriateness are obvious. One does not grudge ministers publicity puffs. All one desires is that these should not have priority over matters of moment.

WASHINGTON, March 23: The United States is advancing steadily toward a new world grain export record, shipments for the first eight months of the current crop year indicate.

The Agriculture Department estimates that for the period from July 1948 through February, exports of grain and grain products totalled 11,817,000 long tons. For the comparable period in 1947-1948 the total was 10,902,000 long tons.

Reporting on another and not directly connected phase of the nation's agriculture, the Department, in a forecast of prospective plantings for 1949, says that U.S. farmers plan a record wheat acreage this year. The smallest total acreage of spring-planted crops since the 1937-1939 period is in prospect, says the Department, but this is nearly offset by the much larger acreage of winter wheat sown last fall. On the basis of reports from farms, the Department says the greatest decline in spring plantings will be in feed grains while the chief increases over last year are indicated for plantings of spring wheat, dry peas and tobacco.

The Department estimated total crop plantings at 361,000,000 acres which is about on percent greater ahan the goal recommended by government experts.

RECORD HARVEST LIKELY

With normal growing conditions, the record 81,670,000 acres in what would yield about 1,256,000,000 busheds, the second highest U.S. crop in history.

Farmers propose to plant 84,809,000 acres to corn, about two percent less than the acreage which last year returned an all-time record corn crop. The Department attributed this decline in part to record corn stocks on hand and the relatively low number of animals on farms.

The Dejartment announced early this month that total grain shipments abroad for the current crop year ending June 30 are expected to b 18,140,000 long tons. The total for the 1947-48 crop year was 15,250,000 long tons—which was itself a record.

The eight-month figure includes 9,413,000 long tons of wheat, flour and macaroni products, and 2,398,000 long tons of other grains and grain products.

Of the total 11,811,000 tons shipped in eight months, about 36.3 peacent went to the U.S. occupied zones of Germany, Japan and Korea.

Another 37.4 percent went to these Economic Cooperation Administration countrnes: Austria, Belgium, China, Denmark, France and French North Africa, French zone of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portural, Sweden, Switzerland, and Trieste The amounts going to ECA countries included grain financed bythe importing country as well as by ECA.

The remainder, o 24.3 percent was shipped to India, the Union of South Africa, Egypt, the Philijppines, Latin American countries and other countries.—USIS.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 28, (A. P. I.): Mr. Sanoo Lall, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Eleventh session of the All-India Depressed Classes League in a statement today said that the League session will be held at Gwalior on April 9 and 10 as scheduled.

People IN THE NEWS

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, March 28.

The Governor of Bombay received Major-General D. S. Brar, Raj Kumar Harpat Singh and Miss K. S. Taleyarkhan.

Rani Maharaj Singh received Mrs. F. S. Taleyarkhan and Mrs. F. H. A. Moss.

Sir Fazal T. Rahimtoola and Mr. O'Neil came to lunch.

The Governor attended the finals of the Amateur Riders' Sports and was received by Sir N. J. Wadia.

The Governor and Rani Maharaj Singh dined with Sir Jamshedji and Lady Duggan at Lawnside" Harkness Road. Later Rani Maharaj Singh visited the Radio Club and distributed the prizes at a function held in aid of the Gujarat Famine Relief.

*

ANTHONY EDEN

KARACHI, March 28 (API).—Mr. Anthony Eden, Deputy Leader of the British Opposition, left by air today for London. Mr. Eden, who has been travelling since January, has visited Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Malaya and India.

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KHWAJA NAZIMUDDIN

LAHORE, March 28 (APP).—The Governor General of Pakistan, Khwaja Nazimuddin, today visited Pakistan army troops at their normal work. Accompanied by the Governor of the West Punjab, Sir Francis Mudie, Khwaja Nazimuddin motored to Wagha, Indo-Pakistan border, where he inspected the guard at the joint check post.

*

VISCOUNT ULLSWATER

WOODBRIDGE, Suffolk (England), March 28 (PTI-Reuter).—Viscount Ullswater, Speaker of the British House of Commons from 1905 to 1921, died here last night aged 93. His speakership (traditional office of Chairman of the House) covered some of the stormiest years of British political history-including the debates on home rule for Ireland before the first world war.

*

PRINCESS FAWZIA

CAIRO, March 28 (PTI-Reuter).—Princess Fawzia, sister of King Farouq of Egypt and ex-wife of the Shah of Persia, today married Ismail Cherime Bey, a member of one of Egypt's leading families.

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KALURAMJI VERULKAR

NEW DELHI, March 28 (API).—Mr. Kaluramji Verulkar, Education and Communications Minister, Madhya Bharat Government, Indore, has been nominated by the Government of India to be one of the representatives of the Indian States on the Central Advisory Board of Education, for a period upto December 10, 1950, vice Mr. Kashi Nath Trivedi, says a communique issued by the Ministry of Education.

*

DR. M. D. D. GILDER

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Health and Public Works, will leave Bombay for Nasik in the morning of Wednesday, March 30 and return the same evening.

*

SETH CHINUBHAI CHIMANLAL

AHMEDABAD, March 28 (API).—Seth Chinubhai Chimanlal (Congress) was elected President of the newly elected Ahmedabad Municipality today.

*

P. G. WALKER

NEW DELHI, March 28 (UPI).—Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker, one of the four envoys of the British Government now touring the Commonwealth countries, who arrived in New Delhi yesterday met Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, this evening and was closeted with him for more than an hour.

Mr. Walker had already seen Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Secretary General for External Affairs, yesterday immediately after his arrival.

*

AFTAB RAI

NEW DELHI, March 28 (UPI).—Pending the appointment of an Ambassador the Government of India have appointed Mr. Aftab Rai, at present Consul-General for India in Argentine, as Charge d'Affaires of India at Buenos Aires, it was announced here today.

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EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

The question of continuance and development of employment exchanges had been discussed with Provincial Governments but no definite plans had yet been formulated, said Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Labour Minister in a written reply to Mr. V. C. Kesava Rao in Parliament.

R

FOR POSSESSING rationed articles in excess of the possession limit without a permit, P. N. Kapadia and Mrs. K. K. Desai were each sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and the former ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 2,000 or in default to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment; and the latter Rs. 500 or in default to suffer four months' rigorous imprisonment.

For selling bread unauthorisedly and profiteering therein, M. Walli and D. Ambaram were each sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and the former was fined Rs. 400 or in default to suffer four months' rigorous imprisonment and the latter Rs. 25 or in default to undergo two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

For serving hot milk without a permit, J. Totaram was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 200 or in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY Stock Exchange

RENEWED SELLING IN TATA STEEL DEFD. SHARES

Bombay, March 28

The local Stock Exchange ruled quiet to-day on renewed selling in Tata Steel shares while Cotton Mill shares also ruled quiet in sympathy with weakness in Steel shares.

The dissolution of the Syndicate has entirely changed the sentiment of the market and each partner of the Syndicate is now free to hold his position of holdings or issue delivery at the next settlement. Thus the market will be left guessing the individual attitude until the next settlement. It is risky to form any opinion at the moment but in view of the recent heavy decline in Steel shares, it will be advisable to watch the developments.

Tata Steel Defd shares opened to-day at Rs. 1496 and improved at Rs. 1503-8 under scattered short covering. At this level the demand was satisfied and under moderate offerings Defds declined at Rs. 1487-8. Ordinary shares also after fluctuating between Rs. 291 and Rs. 286 steadied at Rs. 288. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 960 and declined at Rs. 950. Kohinoors opened at Rs. 296 and after improving at Rs. 298 declind at Rs. 295.

Later on the market was quietly steady. Tata Steel Defds declined further at Rs. 1480 while Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 288. Indian Irons were done at Rs. 24-6 and Bengal Steis came in business at Rs. 20-8 Bombay Dyeings changed hands at Rs. 952-8. Central India shares were done at Rs. 245 and Gokaks were quoted at Rs. 288. Simplex Mills were placed at Rs. 182 and Kohinoors were done at Rs. 295. Swadeshi shares were quoted at Rs. 293-2.

Associated Cements were quiet at Rs. 145 and Beiapurs were done at Rs. 215. Bombay Burmas were quoted at Rs. 273 while Scindia shares were done at Rs. 16-5. The market closed quiet.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES	
Bombay Dyeing (12-8)	952 8
Kohinoor Mill (8)	294 4
Swadeshi Mills (22)	293 8
Central India Mill (4)	244 0
Simplex Mills (8)	182 0
New Great Eastern (8)	162 8
Indore (9 plus 3)	165 0
Gokak Mills (20)	287 0
Century Spinning (15)	263 12
Colaba (12)	148 0
India Bleaching (8)	155 0
Swan Mills (20)	330 0
Finlay Mills (15)	280 0
Morarji Gokuldas	460 0
Edward Sassoon (20) XR	224 8
Meyer (12)	106 12
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2 15
India United Ord (0-13-9)	11 3
India United Ord (0-13-9)	1 9
Madhusudan Mill (15)	180 19
Podar (8)	142 8
Khatau Makanji (8)	202 8
Indore Coupon	86 0
STEEL SHARES	
Tata Steel Ord (14)	286 8
Tata Steel Defd (64-15)	1483 12
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	139 4
CEMENT	
Associated Cement (6)	146 0
INDUSTRIES	
Burma (12-8)	272 8
Belapur Sugar (9)	214 4
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8)	29 0
Scindia Steam (0-9)	16 6
Premier Construction	115 8
Tata Chemical	12 3
Tata Oil (2)	64 0
Indian Iron (0-12)	24 6
Bengal Steel (0-8-0)	20 8
British India Corp. (0-11)	8 2 6
I. Copper	2 2 6
Wimco	187 8
Alcock	265 0
Belapur Coupon	54 0
ELECTRIC SHARES	
Tata Power (50)	1542 8
Andhra Valley (45)	1435 0
Tata Hydro	153 0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS	
Elphinstone Mills (5)	65 0
Phoenix Mills (50) XR	205 0
India Manufacturing	—
Kooria Mills (8)	120 0
New City Mills (110)	180 0
Minerva	120 8
Bradbury	5&7 8
Bharat Mills (2)	33 4
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	4 13
Mysore Spg. Mills (8)	172 8
Madhavji Dharamsi (0-12)	14 4
Model Mills (12-8)	190 0
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	606 4
Vishnu Cotton (8)	203 12
Western India (140)	4070 0
Standard (15)	275 0
Sholapur Mills (200)	3300 0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	9 12
Hindustan Mills (40)	4225 0
Tata Mills (3)	60 0
Ahmedabad Advance Old (9)	258 12
Ahmedabad Advance New	195 0
Sassoon Silk (3)	77 8
New Union Mills (0-8)	9 0
Madhusudan B (2-8)	35 0
Srinivas Mills (8)	160 0
Raja Bahadur Poona (4)	78 12
Berar Mills	280 0
Victoria Mills	225 0
Colaba Land Coupon	42 0
New Great	156 0
ELECTRICS (CASH)	
Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	125 0
Ahmedabad New	18 10
Surat Electricity (2-8)	142 8
Karachi Electric (2)	131 4
Broach (0-5)	10 10
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10 8
Amalgamated	12 8
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	26 8
Poona Electric Supply (6)	146 4
Bombay Suburban (3)	162 8
Bombay Suburban (3) XD	152 8
BANK SHARES	
Imperial Bank of India (35)	1876 4
Imperial Bank of India P.P (8-12)	461 4
Central Bank	87 0
Central Bank New (1-8)	85 8
Bank of India (4) XD	194 8
[redacted] (0-8)	7 15
[redacted] Baroda (2-8)	141 8
[redacted] Nanjee Bang (1-8)	46 0
[redacted] Commercial	54 8
[redacted] Bank (2-6)	35 8
[redacted] Commercial	26 12
[redacted] Bank (8)	365 0
[redacted] Bank (1-8)	22 0
[redacted] Bank (0-14-6)	105 8
[redacted] INSURANCE	
Oriental (125) XD	4200 0
Empire (10)	570 0
New India (1-8)	61 0
Jupiter (1-4)	18 8
Vulcan (0-10)	11 14
Indian Mercantile (2)	35 0
Universal (0-4)	11 4
B. I. G. (1)	19 8
Industrial and Prudential	29 8
Neptune	7 0
New Great	25 0
All-India General	15 2

RAILWAY SHARES

C. P. (1-14)	111 4
Pachora Jamner Rly. (3-8)	120 4
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES	
Bombay Steamer (10)	285 0
Bombay Burma New (3)	108 2
Burma Petrol	1 6 3
Mackenzie (6)	88 0
Port Canning (3)	65 0
Kemp and Co. (30)	640 0
Kemp and Co. (New)	462 8
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	150 0
Industrial Invest Trust (4)	93 0
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	36 0
Mukund Iron	10 0
Dena Trust (0-12)	18 0
Alembic (15)	197 8
Supreme India X.R.	. .
Jam Wire (6)	97 4
Bombay Uganda	69 0
Bombay Motor Cycle	34 0
Indian Cement (1937)	26 0
Walchand Nagar Industries (P.S.)	148 12
Associated Cement New (1-4)	142 4
United Motor	70 0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	880 0
Hydary Construction	19 10
Mahmadi Steam	96 0
Gujarat Motor	20 0
Sardar Carbolic X.D.	700 0
Harvey Press	310 0
Estrela Batteries	51 0
Manmad Press	120 0
PREFERENCE SHARES	
Tata Steel 1st (6)	195 0
Andhra Valley (7)	1212 8
Tata Power (7-8)	1268 12
Hydro Electric (7)	126 4
Bombay Steamer (8)	206 8
Central India (5)	625 0
Swadeshi Mills	126 4
Vishnu Mills (7)	646 4
Lakshmi Mills	275 0
New Great Mills (5-8)	227 8
Podar Mills (4)	108 0
Shrinivas Mills	98 0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	117 8
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	310 0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	145 0
Premier Construction 1st (61-4)	118 0
Premier Construction 2nd (6-4)	101 0
Amalgamated (5-8)	123 2
Habib	72 0
Tata Chemical (5)	131 14
Walchand Nagar Indus (7)	190 0
Jupiter General	19 14
Supreme	100 0
Meyer	121 4
Mackenzie 1st	85 0
Mackenzie 2nd	80 0
Ahmedabad Advance	122 8
Mysore Mills	50 0
Standard Mills	101 0
Madhusudan Mills	12 0
Khatau Mills	102 8
Morarji	108 0
DEBENTURES	
Andhra 1952 (4)	103 8
Bombay Steamer (1950) (4-8)	101 10
Indian Hume Pipe (6)	108 0
Walchand Nagar (6)	112 0
Tata Power 1951	103 0
OUTSIDE SHARES	
Burma Corporation	2 7
New Victoria Mill	2 8
New Victoria Mills (Pref.)	8 0
Phalton Sugar (8) X.D.	110 0
Gold Mohur (20)	302 8
New Kaiser-Hind	360 0
Sajjan Mills (20)	140 0
Osmanshahi Mills (10)	280 0
Azam Jahi Mills (10)	275 0
Air Service XR	7 8
Air India	100 0
Hind Motor	4 9
Indian Steam	7 15

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, March 28.

2 1/2 per cent 1954	98 6	0
2 1/2 per cent 1956	100 5	0
2 1/2 per cent 1955	99 10	0
2 1/2 per cent 1961	96 8	0
2 3/4 per cent 1960	99 7	0
2 3/4 per cent 1962	99 0	0
2 3/4 per cent 1976	97 14	0
3 per cent non-terminable	98 0	0
3 per cent 1986 Con.	98 0	0
3 per cent 1949-52	100 8	0
3 per cent 1951-54	101 2	0
3 per cent 1953-55	101 7	0
3 per cent 1957	101 1	0
3 per cent 1963-65	100 2	0
3 per cent 1966-68	100 1	0
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	100 1	0
3 per cent 1970-75	100 1	0
4 per cent 1960-70	110 6	0
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	103 6	0
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	111 10	0
4 1/2 per cent 1953-58	114 4	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS		
2 3 4 per cent U.P. y961	98 0	0
2 3 4 per cent Madras 1961	98 0	0
3 per cent Punjab 1949	98 8	0
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100 12	0
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100 12	0
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100 10	0
3 per cent U. P. 1952	100 8	0
3 per cent C.P. 1952	100 8	0
3 per cent N. W. P. 1952	99 10	0
3 per cent U. P. 1961-66	100 0	0
4 per cent Bombay Municipality	110 8	0
5 per cent Bom Muni 1950	114 8	0
6 per cent Bom Muni 1954	114 8	0
3 1/4 per cent Bom Muni 1977	100 14	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, March 28.

No forward business was again reported in the local cotton market as quotations were above the ceiling level.

In the mean time the President of the E.I.C.A. has asked the Government to declare their policy towards cotton particularly in connection with price production imports and exports. This is declaration will have considerable effect on the prospective position The farmer must know what price he will get for his cotton and of the same is fair, we will have enough supplies of raw cotton. Any delay in this matter will have much influence on the production of raw cotton in this country and create many difficulties for the success of the textile industry.

MADRAS SHARE BAZAR

MADRAS, March 28.

Following are today's quotations in the Madras Stock Market:—

GOVT. OF INDIA loan three percent Paper 98/3 do 1986 98, do 1970-75 100. Govt. of Travancore three percent 1952-54 101/10, Govt. of Madras loan 1960 100.

BANKS:—Travancore 16/10.

PLANTINGS:—Balmadies 1/5, Blue Mountain 2/6/6, Chembra 4/12, Cochin Malabar 4/1, Devashola 17/8, Midland 4/2, Nelliampathy 1/5, Ouchterlony 5/10, Pullangode 0/13/0, Thirumbadi 1/12, T. R. and T. Co. 5/10, Vaikundam 7/-.

TEXTILES:—Buckingham (xd) 153/4, do pref. 193/-, Cambodia four percent (ce) 9/10, Coimbatore C.M. 117/8, do Poineer 111/-, do Spg. 45/-Lakshmi 64/-, Madura (xd) 40/14, Mettur 306/8, Radhakrishna 144, Rajalakshmi 55/-, Ranga Vilas 45/- Trav. Rayons 3/12, Trichinopoly 11/2.

MISCELLANEOUS:—Andhra Cement 64/-, PACT 4/4, India Cement 17/8, Mettur Chem. 6/6, Mysore Chem Fert. 6/12.

EASIER TENDENCY ON CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, March 28:

The market ruled easier and only a limited transactions were put through. Following are today's transactions upto 2-30 p.m.:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES:—Three percent Govt. Paper 98, three percent loan 1949-52 100/2 S. Lot three percent loan 1986 98/1, three percent loan 1963-65 100/2 three percent loan 1957 101/2, three percent loan 1970-75 100/2.

BANKS: Hindustan Mercantile Bank 20/2 S. Lot.

COTTONS: Elgin Mills 17/5, New Victoria ordy. 2/1, do pref. 4/12, small odd lot.

COALS: Burrakur 12, Central Kurkend 25, Dhemo Main 13, Equitable 35/8, small odd lot Khas Kajora 25, Satpurkuria and Asansol 1/3, South Karanpura 25/4.

JUTES: Hastings (Pref.) 127 s lots.

MININGS: Burma Corpn. 2/4, Indian Copper 2/1, Karanpura Dev. 24/14, Tavy Tin Annas ten.

MISCELLANEOUS: Sone Valley Cement 6/6, Calcutta Electric, 18/11, Indian Iron 24/3, Kumardhubi Eng. 7/12 Marshalls 5/14, Steel Corpn. 20/7, Bic. 8, British Burma Petrol 1/6, Tide Water Oil 27, exdiv. ct. Star Paper 5/12, Titaghur Paper 34/12, Midnapore Zemindary 67/4, Assam Saws 7/1, Calcutta Landing and Shipping 13/8 small odd lot India steamship 7/15.

SUGARS: Upper Ganges Sugar 33.

TEAS: Bormahjan 10/8, Rungamattee 88 ct.

BANKERS' CLEARING

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending the 25-3-1949 were as under:

Number of Cheques: 175616.

Amount of Cheques: Rs. 55,20,83,360-12-0.

ART SILK YARN

BOMBAY, March 28.

120 D. Ready	2 11	0
150 Japan Ready	2 9	6
150 D. Box March	718	0 0
150 D Box April	730	0 0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, March 28.

Tata Ordinary 286/8 Tata Deferred 1483/12 Indian Iron 24/6 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 20/8 Bombay Dyeing 962/8 Central India 244/6 Gokak 288/12 Kohinoor 296 Simplex 182 Swadeshi 293/8 Tata Power 1542/8 Associated Cement 146/4 Belapur 214/6 Bombay Burma (Old) 272/8 Scindia 16/6 Central Bank 87 New India 61 Tata 2nd Pref. 139/4

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton May Contract is 830 cent points below New York May at Exchange rate 331.

PARIS, March 27 (UPA). Henri Queuille's coalition Government parties surged ahead to a decisive victory today over Cahries de Gaulle's Rally of the French People in the second round of France's nationwide departmental elections.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, March 28.

Unofficial forward business in Gold and Silver is freely done in the level market and quotations are fluctuating widely.

Forward Silver for Vaishakh delivery opened to-day at Rs. 174|4 and sharply declined at Rs. 173|4 on increased selling. At this level there was some short covering and the market steadied at Rs. 173|8. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 182|-. In view of this big premium for spot short sales in Silver for forward delivery involve large risks.

Forward Gold opened to-day at Rs. 108|4 and after fluctuating between Rs. 108|- and Rs. 108|8 steadied at Rs. 108|4. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 110|8 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 73|4.

Final quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	181	4	0
Silver Vaishakh	172	5	0
Ready Gold	109	14	0
Gold Vaishakh	107	13	0
Sovereigns	72	8	0

Singapore Pepper Prices

SINGAPORE, March 26.

White pepper jumped another four dollars to SSdol.274 while black was up dol. 3 to dol. 219 per picul of 133.3 lbs., fob.

The previous day's prices were SSdol. 270 and SSdol. 216 respectively.

Speculative activity was still evident and the market was strong.

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, March 28

The Produce market was quiet today and export enquiry is disappointing as America has sold heavily to the Continental countries. In the local market speculative activity continues on a fairly large scale and Bulls are reported unloading a portion thus holding with a view to secure profits.

Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 139-8 and after improving at Rs. 139-11 declined at Rs. 139-3 and steadied at Rs. 139-6. Thereafter there was renewed selling and the market declined at Rs. 138-8 but recovered on covering. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality	39	4	0
Coromandal	38	12	0
Bold ready	38	0	0
Bold Feb-March	38	2	0
Bold April-May	38	4	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
May delivery	139	1	0
Ready	28	0	0
LINSEEDS—			
Ready	29	5	0
Feb-March	29	6	0
April-May	29	1	0
GROUNDNUT OILS—			
Ready	21	6	0
Ready receipts	21	4	0
March	21	4	0
April	21	4	0
May	21	6	0
June	21	8	0
Linseed Oil	16	0	0
Castorseeds oil first pressing quality	19	0	0
Castorseed oil commercial quality	17	0	0

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Turnover In Actuals Very Much Reduced

BOMBAY, March 26.

The Patel Cotton Co., Ltd. has issued the following weekly report:—

FOREIGN MARKETS.

The New York market has been dull and generally featureless. Trade was confined within cautious limits, awaiting fresh incentives. Renewed talk that India would import 330,000 bales of United States cotton encouraged some buying fervour but news is lacking about the method of payment. Increasing loan repossessions and reports of further mill curtailment discouraged outside participation in the market. The new crop months were neglected in view of the large acreage ideas.

The Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce issued its final ginning report of the 1948/49 season as 14,840,000 running bales equivalent to 14,885,000 bales of 500 lbs. each.

Latest figures published by the Commodity Credit Corporation show that loan repossessions are on the increase. The season's loan entries so far registered aggregated 4,819,000 bales compared with 256,000 bales for the same period last season. Of this 388,000 bales have been withdrawn compared with 210,000 bales same time last season.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture in its recent survey of the cotton supply position of the Western European nations indicated that most of these countries need more of U. S. cotton but lack dollars to purchase it. The survey covered Belgium, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Spain, United Kingdom, France, Italy and Portugal. It was found that cotton supplies were inadequate in all the countries except Belgium and Switzerland and especially short in Spain.

The Alexandria Futures market which looked like recovering towards the close of the previous week again encountered spate of renewed selling which resulted in a substantial drop. On Wednesday prices broke sharply to minima. This weakness was due to early sales by large traders and to a growing opinion that present prices were too high to be maintained.

Harvesting of the new cotton crop in the Sao Paulo State has now commenced. The crop is estimated at 230,000 tons compared with last year's harvest of about 150,000 tons. The weather is reported to be favourable.

BOMBAY MARKET.

The stalemate that has prevailed in the Bombay forward section for the past several weeks, is now spreading itself to the ready section at Sewree. The turnover in actuals has been very much reduced. In fact there is little of Indian cotton offered for sale and little is available for buying.

The recent ban on exports of short staples except against payment in dollars or other hard currencies will not, it is believed, greatly affect the United Kingdom. For some time past the Indian Government permitted exports of only Bengals and other very short staples, for which there was only a very limited demand in Lancashire. Any deficiency in these styles can be made good by purchases of American 13/16 inch cotton.

Indian mills are now buying foreign styles—especially Egyptians—at every favourable opportunity. A fairly large volume of business has been booked during the past fortnight. Mills who were eagerly looking forward to the prospect of some arrangement being made for the procurement of relatively cheaper American cotton were disappointed at the report that no application has been made by the Government of India to the Export-Import Bank for a loan to purchase American cotton.

SCARCITY OF COTTON.

In the meantime, news comes from Ahmedabad that the scarcity of cotton has driven two mills producing coarse cloth to the necessity of closing down the second shift, throwing out 1,500 operatives out of employment. Mills there are reluctant to purchase cotton at prices higher than the ceiling rate fixed by Government and it is expected that more mills are likely to close down. Efforts, however, are being made to obtain the necessary supply of cotton for the mills to resume the second shift.

Arrivals of Jaiwant and Oplandharwar cotton have commenced on a small scale in Hubli and surrounding markets. Weather has not been entirely favourable for harvesting and the crop outturn is proving somewhat unsatisfactory and it does not seem that earlier crop promise would be realised. Mills are buying kapas through their agents.

There has been an increase in the arrivals of Kala kapas and Kala cotton. The movement will gather momentum in the beginning of April. Crop estimates are revised about 10 per cent lower. Mills in saurastra are spasmodic buyers.

Although nearly the entire Broach crop has been marketed, some of the long standing of repute are conspicuous by their absence in the list of buyers. That is the Cotton Control in operation.

We have received from Karachi the following telegram dated 17th inst.:—

"Market easier except for selected staple lots. Reported that Japan may buy limited quantity cotton, probably medium and short staple varieties. Arrivals this week 34,000 bales, sales 10,500, export 16,000, out of which 7,500 India, 6,200 Liverpool and balance Continent, mostly for Trieste, Czecho-Slovakia. licences for other destinations not yet declared. Karachi stocks about 350,000, unsold 125,000 export so far 384,000. freight war continues but bookings for cotton limited due to absence of export licences."

National Insurance Benefits For 1 Million Each Week

LONDON, (By Cable.)

Nearly one million people each week are now receiving sickness and industrial injury benefits from Britain's Ministry of National Service. This has been disclosed by Mr. James Griffiths, the Minister of National Insurance.

The Ministry, he said was the world's largest friendly society with 26,000,000 people on its books. It is paying old age pensions to 5,000,000 people.

In London alone there are 149 local insurance offices where benefits are paid and pensioners' problems discussed. Seven more are to be opened.—L. P. S.

Sisal—Substitute For Jute

LONDON, (By Cable.)

Sisal waste fibre is now being used in East Africa as a substitute for jute for sacks, with the ultimate intention of making the Colonies self-supporting in this commodity. Recent research into the cultivation methods and utilisation of the by-products of sisal has been very productive.

Sisal—one of the best earners of hard FRANCS—4 MAR 28/3/94 currency in the British Colonies—reached a new record output in East Africa in 1948. The total production figure was 156,551 tons and in the second half of the year output was 3,000 tons per month higher than the average for the first half year.—L. P. S.

THIRD COTTON FORECAST.

According to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, the third forecast of cotton for the Indian Union for 1948-49 puts the area sown at 9,822,000 acres as compared with 9,772,000 acres in 1947-48 being an increase of 0.5 per cent. The yield in 1948-49 is put at 1,742 000 bales (of 392 lbs. each) against 1,981,000 bales of 1947-48, showing a decrease of 12.1 per cent. The decline in yield has occurred mainly in Bombay, U. P. and Berar and Baroda due to infavourable weather conditions.

The details according to trade varieties for 1948-49 are as follows:— Bengals 215,000; American 36,000; Comras 614,000; Broach 54,000;; Surti 62,000; Dholleras 158,000; Others 603,000.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, March 28.

MILLS

Apollo 2/15/6
Bharucha Defd. 4/13
B. Dyeing 957/8 63/12 58/12 60 51/4 53/12 52/8
C. India 245 45/8 44/8 45 44
Colaba 148
E. Textiles 225/8 27 23 24/8 (Ex Div)
Elphinstone Ord. 65
Finlay 281 82 80
Gokak 288 86 87/8 87
I. U. Defd 1/9/3 1/9
I. U. Ord. 11/1 11/8
Indore 166/4 65
Kohinoor 296 97/8 94/12 95/8 94/4
Laxmi 606 6/4
Minerva 120/8
Model 190
Morarji 460
New Great 163 62 63/8 62/8
Shrinivas 153/12 60
Simplex 183 82 83 81/8 82/4 82
Swadeshi 296/8 97 93/8 94/8 92/8 94/8 93/8
Swan 332 30
Tata Mills 60
Vishnu 205 6/4 3/12

STEAMER

B. Steam 297/8 25
Scindia 16/13 17 16/8 16/7 16/6

BANKS

Baroda 141/8
Central 87/4 86/12 87
A New 85/8
Imperial Old 1875 76/4
Imperial New 46/14
India 154/8 94 94/8 (Ex Div.)
U. Commercial 55/8 54/8

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 125 26/4 24/6 25
Andhra Valley 1435
Suburban 162/8 61/14 62/8
Hydro 152 53
Power 1537/8 42/8

INSURANCE

Empire 570
New India 60/8 61

STEEL

B Steel 20/12 20/8
I. Iron 24/10 24/4 24/6 24/4 24/6
Tata Defd 1497/8 92/8 1501/4 1497/8 1505 1483/12 92/8 76/4 87/8 83/12 86/4 83/12
Tata Ord. 288 91/8 87/8 88 86/8 88 86 87/8 86/8
Tata 2nd Pref 139 39/4

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 265 66/4 63/12 65
A. C. O. Old 146/12 45/4 46
A. C. O. New 142 42/4 42/12 42/4
Belapur 215 14 14/4
B. B. Old 271/4 73/2 72/8
B. B. Petrol 1/6/6 1/6/3
B. I. C. 8/2/6 8/5 8/2/6 (Ex Div)
I Bleaching 104
I. Copper 2/3/6
I. I. Trust 93
P. Const. 117/8 15/8
Shivrajpur 29
Tata Chem. 12/2 12/3 12/1 12/3
Tata Pref. 125
P. Const. IInd Pref 100
Tata Oil 63/8 64
Wimco 185/10 87/8

SPECIAL

Ahmedabad Elec. New 18/10

BRITAIN'S OBJECTIVE FOR 1949 OUTLINED

Production Targets Within Reach Of Key Industries

(By JOHN KINGSLEY)

In the two years since the first one was issued the British Government's annual Economic Surveys have become notable features amongst economic publications. The third of these Surveys that for 1949 is no exception. It sets out clearly the course of British economy during 1948, and the requirements and prospects for the coming year. In this it follows the pattern of the two previous Surveys. But in some important respects it is different.

Considerable experience has been gained since the first Survey was published during the disastrous weather crisis in early 1947. Since then it has been possible to collect new, more detailed and more precise facts about Britain's economic and financial affairs. As a result, the 1949 Survey, in my opinion, is realistic and businesslike, and, on the whole, it is wisely cautious in its forecasts.

SALIENT QUESTION

Externally, the greatest problem for 1949 is to reduce the still heavy trade deficit with Canada, the U.S.A. and other Western Hemisphere countries, and which can now only be met by Marshall Aid receipts and what is left of the Canadian credit. Internally a vital task is continuous increase in production, particularly in steel, coal, textiles and agricultural produce. As an alleviation of the external problem is greatly dependent on higher internal production, the salient question is: What chance has Britain of reaching her new 1949 targets?

The best answer is to compare production facts so far available with the objectives. Naturally, figures for a few weeks are not reliable guides for a whole year. Taking into account better production months ahead, I consider, however, that on the whole there should be improvement rather than deterioration. Here then are comparisons for the four key industries—steel, coal, textiles and agriculture.

STEEL FORECAST

The 1949 forecast of steel ingots and castings production is 15,250,000 to 15,500,000 tons. Actual production in January was at an annual rate of 15,000,000 tons, and in February of over 16,125,000 tons. An adequate supply of raw materials is likely, however to be a limiting factor. In spite of active steps taken to secure full supplies of coke, the margin will be narrow. Imported ore supplies are not yet fully assured, and more scrap will have to be imported now that the special drive to clear industrial dumps has largely cleared such sources of extra supply.

Opal production is estimated at 215,000,000 to 220,000,000 tons, compared with an actual output of 208,500,000 tons in 1948. This 220,000,000 tons would mean an average weekly output of 4,250,000 tons. In the first 10 weeks of this year the total production of almost 42,500,000 tons was about up to this average, and was two-and-a-half per cent better than for the same period in 1948.

When assessing future prospects it is essential, however, to bear in mind that holiday and other seasonal factors play an important part in the British coal industry, and that it would be necessary to sustain output at six per cent above last years' average to produce 220,000,000 tons this year. An encouraging sign is that average output per manshift in recent above that of a year ago.

TEXTILE TARGETS

Rather bigger proportionate increases are expected from the British textile industries. To reach their target, the output of cottong yarns and spun rayon and mixture yarns will have to average 20,000,000 lbs a week—a 10 per cent increase on the 1948 output. Taking cotton yarns alone, which form most of this group and for which most up-to-date statistics are available, production in the first eight weeks of 1949 was only a shade over four per cent higher than in the same period in 1948, so that further improvement will be needed.

Rayon has been set an average of 25,000,000 lbs of yarn a month compared with an actual average of 19,500,000 lbs in 1948. In January production, however, reached the record level of 21,250,000 lbs. and as new plants get started this figure should easily be surpassed.

For the woollen industry the monthly average target has been put at 16,250,000 lbs of worsted yarn against an actual average of just over 15,000,000 lbs. in 1948, and at a fraction over 23,250,000 linear yards of woven cloth per month compared with the 1948 actual average of 22,250,000 linear yards. In January 1949, production was 16,000,000 lbs of yarn and more than 23,250,000 linear yards of woven cloth—a good start.

East Punjab Government have placed orders with Messrs. Westinghouse International Company of America for the supply of the generating plant for two power-stations, transformers and switchgear for the two-step-up substations and grid substantions at Ambala, Panipat and Delhi.

Orders for the remaining electrical equipment for 38 other grid sub-stations ranging in voltage from 33 kw to 132 kw, are expected to be placed shortly.

Shipping News

IMPORTS

BOMBAY, March 28.

S. S. ISTRIA

From London: 100 bags citric acid, 259 cases crown corks, 127 cases antiphlogistine, 92 ctns. art silk yarn, 100 bales leather boards, 80 cases beads, 620 ctns electric bulbs, 1,613 ctns boot polish, 40 cases diesel engines, 80 packages dry colour, 280 ctns writing ink, 76 cases boot cream 40 bags teek hinges, 150 cases crown corks, 113 cases pharmaceuticals, 144 bundles steel plates, 55 cases polished iron chains, 80 cases ball napthalene, 50 rolls roofing felts, 237 cases medicines, 50 cases gripe water, 300 cases Wincarnis, 93 cases emery cloth 40 packages dry colour, 32 cases vinegar, 80 cases tinned peas, 635 cases bicycles, 1,000 bags cement, 64 bags hydrate of alumnia, 400 cases beer, 115 ctns. preserves, 293 cases provisions, 40 cases edible gelatine, 161 cases toilet preparations, 60 cases printing paper, 80 packages paste distemper, 63 ctns artificial silk yarn 5,000 bags portland cement, 73 bundles preserves, 100 cases Wincarnis, 53 ctns electric lamps, 30 cases paint 40 packages dry colour, 112 cases empty cigarette carton parts, 68 packages dry colour, 100 cases Wincarnis, 50 bales cycle rims, 115 ctns tinned peas, 500 cases hurricane lanterns 201 cases dry distemper 67 cases component parts, 105 cases vinegar, 94 cases provisions, 70 ctns crystaline, 210 packages vehicle parts, 71 cases toilet preparations.

From Middlesborough: 100 drums ammonia bicarbonate, 75 cylinders anhydrous, 200 drums bleaching powder, 400 drums carbonate of magnesia, 197 cases window glass, 55 cases steel tubes, 400 cases beer, 40 cases wine.

From Rotterdam: 2,000 packages strawboards, 1,655 boxes electric appliances 160 bags pure maize starch powder, 2,144 bags barley, 250 cases brandy.

S. S. DURENDO

From London: 72 cases ointments, 44 pieces sanitary fire clay ware, 500 cases Wincarnis, 278 ctns electric lamps, 256 cases toilet preparation, 343 cases toilet cream 90 bags teek hinges, 394 ctns. electric bulbs, 799 packages dry distemper, 210 packages dry colours, 50 cases gripe water, 1,313 packages paint, 948 cases boot polish, 50 cases chocolate 280 ctns C composition, 139 bags milled steel rivets, 250 ctns rayon yarns, 63 cases plumbago parts, 152 cases harmless medicines, 221 packages copper wire, 68 cases colours, 70 bundles cycle accessories, 150 cases biscuits, 244 cases cod liver oil, 106 cases pharmaceutical preparations, 100 bags soda bicarb, 500 cases bottled beer, 36 cases cycle accessories, 100 cases gripe water, 200 rolls roofing felts, 40 bundles cycle rims, 75 cases crown corks, 2,918 bags portland cement, 50 cases dry gin, 176 drums oil varnish, 150 ctns. rayon yarns, 100 drums enamel paint.

From Antwerp: 2,500 bags ammonium phosphate.

From Rotterdam: 50 bags dextrine 300 bags thin boiling starch, 101 drums aniline dyes, 360 crates milk powder, 145 cases crown corks, 101 cases rayon yarn, 120 boras glow lamps, 650 bales cotton raw, 160 bags maize starch powder, 400 cases chicory, 4,936 bags barley.

From Karachi: 171 bales yellow pickings, 13,320 bales cotton raw 2,666 bags goowar, 66 bags gulal, 614 cases appricots.

EXPORTS

GOODS ENTERED FOR EXPORT

S.S. MARCHANT PRINCE

To Montreal: 2,000 bags shelled peanuts—S. M. Rajgor & Co. 4,000 bags shelled peanuts—R. Ratilal & Co.

To St. John: 2,664 bags groundnut kernels—Rallis India Ltd.

S. S. FLYING CLIPPER

To Aden: 45 bales cotton piecegoods G. Tajji & Co.

To New York: 112 bags black pepper —A. H. Bhiwandiwalla & Co.

S. S. QUERIMBA

To Sydney: 30 bales cotton piecegoods Gokuldas & Co., Ltd. 14 bales cotton piecegoods—Indravadan & Bros.

S. S. MINDORO

To Antwerp: 165 bales cotton raw—Rallis India Ltd.

S. S. JALA KRISHNA

To Hamburg: 125 bales c

NEED OF REORIENTATING EDUCATION IN INDIA

Free Nation Must Not Stand Tied To Apron-Strings Of West

Plea To Follow Gandhian Method And Build Up Army Of Teachers With Missionary Spirit

By Principal S. N. Agarwal, Wardha

With the advent of political freedom, a very heavy responsibility has devolved on Indian educationists.

The foreign rulers were interested in the education of our youngmen only so far as their administrative needs were concerned. They had no vital interest in moulding the personality of students by giving the fullest scope for the development of their physical, emotional, intellectual and spiritual powers.

Education in free India, therefore must be of a different pattern. If India is to realise herself and once again occupy a place of prestige and spiritual leadership among the nations of the world, she must reorient her system of national education without delay. Without a sound educational system suited to the genius and needs of our country, it will be impossible to build up India on strong and lasting foundations.

What should be the fundamental principles of a system of national education for Free India? No system of education, however noble and glorious it may be, can be transplanted from one country to another. Each nation has got its own particular genius and uniqueness of culture which may be called its soul. It is essential that this genius or soul of nation should be always kept in mind while planning a system of national education for the country. Just as a beautiful flower plant cannot be transplanted from one soil to another without substantial injury to its life-giving beauty and fragrance, so the educational system of a country cannot be adopted wholesale by another country, without considerably reducing its value and utility. India therefore, must reorganise her educational plan along Swadeshi lines, which would truly reflect her culture and civilisation.

We are apt to attach too much importance to the history of our educational system during the last hundred years under the British rule. But we should not forget that India is a very ancient land with hoary traditions of sound and efficient educational organisation. We should again try to pick up the thread at the point it was snapped by alien rulers.

Let me not be misunderstood. I do not mean to suggest that we should not learn the good points of other countries. The Britishers have certain remarkable qualities of character which are reflected in their educational system. We must imbibe their good qualities. But wholesale imitation would give us a system of education which would not be a living organism but a dead and hollow structure.

PLACE OF TEACHER

What were the main characteristics of our ancient system of National Education? Firstly, the teacher occupied a place of great honour and prestige. He was the centre of National culture and spiritual leadership.

At the time of convocations of ancient Universities like Taxila and Nalanda, the audience would not rise even when the king entered the hall. But when the chief Guru or the Kulapati would enter the sanctuary all including the king would stand up in reverent silence. It was on account of this social, moral and spiritual leadership of the teacher that India could attain unrivalled heights of glory and culture.

Our national system of education cannot help India in regaining her lost glory unless it is based on the powerful and radiant personalities of our teachers from the primary schools to the highest university stage. In our national education for free India, therefore, we should attach the greatest importance to the selection and training of our teachers. Mere degrees should not be attached disproportionate value. The character and personality of the teacher should be taken into consideration before selection suitable candidates. Moreover, only those who feel a missionary zeal for the noble teaching profession should choose to be teachers in schools and colleges.

TODAY'S DEGENERATION

Today the educational sphere has become the last resort of unemployed educated youngmen. There are several reasons for this sad state of affairs. The low grades of salary constitute one of the causes but it is not merely the financial aspect which has caused such degeneration in the teaching profession. The right type of people has also not joined the teaching profession with the zeal and faith of a missionary. Just as patriotic youngmen are asked by our leaders to join the national army, so our leaders should appeal to brilliant youngmen and women to join the noble profession of teachers for the sake of rebuilding this ancient land.

NO LIVING CONTACT

The second important characteristic of ancient system of education in India was the intimate and day-to-day contact between the teacher and the students. At present there is hardly any living contact between the two. Students have come to regard their teachers as mercenaries who only care for their monthly pays and leave the institutions after delivering a few lectures without caring for the character-building of the young boys and girls entrusted to them. The teachers also do not evince any real interest in the physical, intellectual, emotional and moral well-being of students. The ancient Ashrams maintained by Gurus were residential institutions where the teachers and their disciples lived together as a big joint family, sharing common joys and sorrows. The teacher was able to keep an eye on the development of the students during the 24 hours. The Ashrams were maintained by rich endowments of kings. The Ashram community lived a simple life and tried to be self-sufficient so far as their daily needs were concerned.

PLEA FOR BASIC EDUCATION

Under the present circumstances it will not be possible for India to maintain residential institutions on the pattern of Western countries. Such residential schools and colleges would be too costly for a poor country like India.

But we can very well revive the old Ashram system in the form of basic schools and colleges on the lines suggested by the Father of our Nation, Mahatma Gandhi.

I would therefore, earnestly appeal to all concerned to attach the highest importance to the spread of basic education in the country. The hostels of basic schools and colleges should have full time superintendents with noble personality, sterling character and ideal life.

There should be special training colleges for hostel superintendents and universities should give the highest priority to such training.

HOSTEL LIFE

Hostel life should be conducted on principles of simplicity, self-help, co-operation and the right use of leisure. The element of physical hardship and even 'asceticism' involved in hostel life should be welcomed. The aim of such hardship should not be 'repression' of natural instincts but their proper training for the future domestic and civic life of students.

The third feature of the ancient system of Indian education was the preservation and evolution of national culture. One of the saddest results of English education in India has been the loss of respect and confidence among youngmen in their own national culture and traditions. This is partly due to the English medium of instruction and partly due to the defective syllabi which gave prominence to Western thought and culture and relegated the study of Indian thought and literature to the background. Political domination of Britain over India also engendered deep 'inferiority complex' in the minds of students. With the achievement of Swaraj our intellectual and cultural slavery must disappear. The heaviest responsibility for the revival and evolution of national culture rests on the Indian educational institutions.

The following are a few suggestions:—

(a) The courses of study should assign a much more prominent place of Indian subjects. Literature, history, philosophy, economics, politics, commerce, art etc., should be taught with special reference to India. Western thought should also be taken up for purposes of comparative study. But the roots of our syllabus should be firm in the soil of Indian thought and culture.

(b) With a radical change in the syllabi, the existing text-books will have to be replaced. The present books have been mostly written by Western authors from a Western point of view. The text-books should now be produced by Indian professors in an Indian atmosphere.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

(c) Medium of instruction must be the regional language. The English medium of instruction has not only stunned the growth of Indian languages, but has also rooted Western modes of thought in students' minds.

English, however, can remain as a compulsory subject of study at the university stage.

(d) Besides text-books by Indian authors, importance should be given to the study of ancient Indian books like the Mahabharat, Bhagvatgita, Ramayan, Kautilya's Artha Shastra, etc.

CONVOCATION DRESS

(e) Various functions in universities and colleges, like the convocation and social gatherings, should be celebrated in an Indian style and atmosphere.

For example, the gowns and hoods in convocation halls look most odd and even hideous to an Indian eye. We can introduce artistic shawls and caps instead.

The convocation ceremonies should be reminiscent of Indian culture.

(f) Universities should become great patrons of Indian classical arts. Students should be encouraged to learn and appreciate Indian painting, sculpture, architecture, dance and music.

These are a few points for our serious consideration. It is not possible for me to enter into details.

APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT

At the end, I would earnestly appeal to the Government of India to review the whole problem of educational reconstruction in this country in the light of our own national culture and genius. Free India must have a Swadeshi plan for reorienting the existing educational institutions. India has not attained political freedom merely for fun and merry-making. She is a nation of destiny and is destined to play a very vital role in reconstructing a new world order. India should, therefore, not blindly imitate the West. She should follow the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi and other ancient Rishis so that she may be able to lead other nations towards world peace and happiness.

DYNAMIC ACTION TO SOLVE NATION'S PROBLEMS

Nehru Urges Central Control Of Forest Education

NEW DELHI, March 28 (APD): Addressing the annual convocation of the Forest Research Institute and colleges at Dehra Dun during the weekend, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, emphasised the immediate need for a new approach to all problems of research and training and for dynamic action to help solve the various problems of the country with all speed and urgency. He felt that central control of forest education was essential if adequate standards were to be maintained.

The Prime Minister stressed the importance of getting on with the work irrespective of whether amenities such as buildings were available or not and called on research workers at the Forest Research Institute to do their best to produce results that could be translated into action without delay for the benefit of the masses and establish that work done at the Research Institute was commensurate with the fine estate in which it was housed and the large expenditure that Government of India incurred on it.

U. S. Press Attache's Body To Be Taken To New York

CALCUTTA, March 28 (API): The body of Mr. John Thomason, Press Attache to the USA Consul-General in Calcutta, who died yesterday in a plane accident will, it is learnt, be taken to New York by the first available boat by the middle of next month for burial in the National Cemetry of New York. Until shipment the body will be kept in a sealed casket. A memorial service will be held here on Thursday next.

The flag at the American Consulate-General is flying half mast as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

1,000 Policemen On Duty In Calcutta Streets

CALCUTTA, March 28 (API): Orders under Section 144 CR. P.C., in force in Calcutta and suburbs since the armed raids on the Dum Dum airport and some factories on February 26 last, are to continue until conditions in city permit their withdrawal, the Commissioner of Police told a Press conference here today.

He added that nearly one thousand armed men had to be placed on duty at different places in addition to the forces at local police stations, in view of the order being in force.

CHARITY DANCE CARNIVAL IN CITY

Over Rs. 8,000 Collected For Gujerat Famine Relief

BOMBAY, Monday.

A pleasant function came off at the Radio Club when a select gathering of citizens witnessed a charity dance carnival arranged by the Bombay Presidency Women's Council.

The carnival which was organised in aid of the famine-stricken people of Gujerat consisted of Kandyan (Ceylonese) dances, humorous skits, South American cabaret, Goan folk dances and other items.

After giving away prizes to the winners of Lucky tickets and programmes, Rani Maharaj Singh told the gathering that they had helped a good cause, while enjoying themselves.

Mrs. Homi Talyarkhan, organiser of the show, thanked the chief guest and the gathering for the support they had given to their cause.

The carnival started at 8-30 p.m and went on till midnight. A hand some collection of over Rs. 8,000 was realised by the charity show.

MERGER OF SOUTHERN RAIL PRIORITIES BODY

NEW DELHI, March 28 (API): In view of the easy rail transport conditions in the Southern region, it has been decided to merge the Railway Priorities Organisation in that region with the Madras Group of Railways with effect from April 1, 1949, says a Ministry of Transport Press Note issued today.

From this date, the functions of the Regional Controller of Railway Priorities, Madras, will be exercised by the Chief Operating Superintendent, MSM Railway, Madras, and the Chief Traffic Manager S.I. Railway, Trichinopoly, for their respective railways.

All applications for rail priority assistance which are now made to the Regional Controller of Railway Priorities should, with effect from April 1, 1949, are to be addressed to these two officers.

Our Pakistan News Letter

SUKKUR BARRAGE CAUSING ANXIETY TO PAKISTAN AUTHORITIES

Experts Summoned To Examine Construction: Opposition To Quayum Ministry Growing

KARACHI, (By Airmail): Lloyd Barrage—most popularly known as the Sukkur Barrage—the greatest Engineering feat in the East constructed at a cost of crores of rupees and responsible for making Sind, one of the most fertile provinces of then India and now Pakistan, is stated to be now the cause of much anxiety to the authorities of Sind and Pakistan as some signs of decay have become visible in some of its pillars.

Although there is no immediate danger to this two decades' old construction according to the report of the Special Committee appointed by the Sind Legislative Assembly, still the matter is engaging somewhat serious attention of the authorities since if this Barrage gives way, not only the huge amount spent on it will go waste but Pakistan will become much poorer as Sind minus this Barrage will be a sort of desert land which would not be able to produce the necessary requirements of food even for the province itself, leave aside the question of big surplus produced every year which now makes Pakistan self-sufficient to a great extent. Besides, the Barrage is also responsible to a great extent for the big crop of cotton in Sind which is the cash crop yielding crores every year to make Pakistan financially strong.

Accordingly, arrangements are being made to call special consultants from England, Bombay and other places. Invitations in this connection are said to have already been issued to Prof. Hailstrom, Engineering head of the Stockholm University and Mr. Clebertson, head of a Bombay Engineering firm. Besides, there is also a move to recall, even for a report and suggestions atleast, Mr. M. P. Mathrani, Sind's ex-Chief Engineer, who is said to be conversant with the minutest details of this huge construction. Mr. Mathrani is now serving in India, having migrated from Sind soon after the establishment of Pakistan Dominion.

THREAT BY PIR MANKI SHARIF

An open threat has been issued to the Pakistan authorities by Pir Manki Sharif, the most influential religious head of the North West Frontier Province, that unless the recent Provincial League elections are set aside immediately, he will be compelled to start a rival party or League organisation in the province.

Pir Saheb has made very serious allegations against Khan Abdul Quayum Khan, the present Premier of N.W.F.P. and his colleagues who, in order to capture the organisation for themselves with a view to continue in power, have used all sorts of irregularities in this election.

GROWING DISCONTENT

Pir Manki Sharif has further said that conditions in his home province are becoming worse and discontent amongst the people against the present administration was growing day by day and therefore Pakistan authorities must intervene immediately if they wish that the situation does not go out of total control. He has accordingly pleaded for a change of rule to save the province from chaos.

To make the authorities realise the seriousness of the situation and canvas support for his demand for an immediate change of rule, Pir Manki Sharif has now come to the Dominion Capital and is busy meeting Ministers and high officials.

Knowing this, Khan Abdul Quayum Khan has also rushed here and has declared that "all is well in his province and that the people were quite happy under his regime. It is only the vested interests who have been raising all sorts of cries as he has been conducting the administration of the province in the interest of the common man."

RELEASE OF BADSHAH KHAN

He further declared that 'Red Shirts were being released on their tendering apology and he would be glad to consider the case of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and his colleagues if they too are prepared to furnish some sort of securities.'

According to official figures, Arms Licenses of 29 Hindu Zamindars and other respectable citizens of Sind were cancelled on the ground that they had sent away their families to India.

From August 1, 1947 to March 31, 1948, as many as 989 new Arms Licenses were issued in Sind but amongst these recipients only 27 were Hindus while the rest were all Muslims.

SUGAR PRODUCTION

In furtherance of their policy of early Industrialisation of the Country and with a view to make Pakistan self-sufficient regarding supplies of Sugar, for which it has to depend at present on India and other foreign countries, the Government of Pakistan have decided to put up a number of Sugar factories all over the Dominion at the earliest opportunity.

Full official help and support will be forthcoming for those who wish to start such factories in Pakistan. Machineries for two of these have already been ordered out from England for the two factories proposed to be established in Lower Sind. It is hoped that by the time these factories will start working, ample water will be made available to the area through the new Lower Sind Barrage which is under construction at present.

NEW MEAT STALLS FOR KARACHI

With a view to arrange early rehabilitation of the refugees now in the Pakistan Capital and to re-establish the reputation of Karachi as the cleanest cities of the East, the Karachi Municipal Corporation has decided to construct immediately 600 new stalls all over the city.

It will be recalled, with the exodus of Hindus and the influx of Muslim refugees, in almost every street or bye-lane a number of temporary structures have been put up by the refugees for the sale of, mostly mutton. Besides, these new butchers slaughter animals on public roads. All efforts of the authorities to put a stop to such unhygienic and unauthorised sale of mutton have uptil now met with strong resistance. Accordingly, out of these 600 new stalls, 400 will be reserved for the sale of mutton only and the remaining 200 for cloth and other miscellaneous articles.

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON MAY.

NEW YORK, March 28.

Previous Closing	32.20
Today's Opening	32.15
Difference	—5
Today's Closing	32.15
Difference	—5

LAST QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, March 28.

	Rs.	As.
Silver Vaishak Shud 15	172	0
Gold Vaishak Shud 15	108	0
Silver Buttion Ready	179	8
Silver Mint Ready	168	0
Gold Ready	110	0
Sovereign	72	4

EXPECTATION:

Cotton Jarila May	625	0

BRITAIN'S FEBRUARY EXPORTS TOTAL OVER £145,000,000

Further Reduction In Adverse Trade Balance

The highlights of Britain's overseas trade in February was a reduced adverse balance: at just under £17,000,000 the excess of imports (valued c.i.f.) over total exports (valued f.o.b.) was the lowest for any month since July 1946.

The value of exports was £140,700,000, £18,500,000 below the record January figure—but February contained only 24 working days against 26 in January. When adjusted to a normal working month of 26 days, the value for February is £153,500,000. On the same basis, this is, with the single exception of January, the highest figure for more than a quarter of a century.

Allowing for the rise in prices since before the war, the volume of February exports is provisionally estimated at 143 per cent. of 1938, compared with 162 per cent. in January.

MACHINERY HEADS LIST

While the reduction on the previous month's exports was accounted for almost entirely in manufactured goods (a decline of £17,000,000), shipments of every class of manufacture, with the one exception of footwear, showed an increase on February 1948. Machinery heads the list here with an increase of £5,800,000, followed by cotton yarn and manufactures with £4,800,000. Exports of cotton piece goods last month amounted to 76,000,000 square yards compared with 72,000,000 square yards in January and were, except for last December, the highest since the war.

Exports of food, drink and tobacco fell by £1,000,000 to £7,200,000, the lowest figure since August 1948.

Despite the shorter working month, coal exports were higher than in January and the total value of raw material exports—£6,300,000—was only £300,000 below the January figure.

Re-exports last month were valued at £4,400,000 (compared with £5,100,000 in January) bringing the total export figure to £145,100,000.

REDUCED IMPORTS

The value of Britain's imports last month was £162,600,000, a fall of more than £25,000,000 on January and the lowest figure since February last year.

While all the main groups shared in the reduction, a major part was taken by food, drink and tobacco imports which fell by almost £19,000,000. Meat was the only major item of this group to record a rise, although some minor items showed an increase. For example, while butter imports fell on January by nearly half, imports of shell eggs rose to the highest since the war with increased supplies from Canada and Eire.

Imports of raw materials, while about £2,000,000 down on January, were £4,500,000 up on February last year and close on £27,000,000 above the February 1947 figure. Imports of manufactured goods declined on January by almost £4,500,000, the biggest reduction being in the manufactures of non-ferrous metals and oil fats. The group shows a rise of approximately £700,000 on February 1948 and of £14,300,000 on February 1947.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Displays Firm Trend

LONDON, March 28 (PTI-Reuter): The approaching end of account—last day tomorrow—had its usual restricting influence on Stock Exchange trade today. Prices in most sections, however, remained firm.

Exceptionally there were widespread losses among oils Small selling was persistent in this section and declines were upto one-eighth.

British Government medium and long-dated stocks were supported and there was a quiet demand for leading miscellaneous industrials. Tobacco shares were particularly good in the market and there were several useful rises in building issues. Breweries were irregular with movements of only a few pence.

Foreign rails and utilities opened firmer but declined on absence of further support.

Foreign Bonds were idle and without alteration apart from fractional losses in German potash loans.

Local demand resulted in further gains in Kaffir Freestaters. South African finance houses were also wanted and the section closed firm.

Karachi Cotton Market

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, March 28.

Cotton Roller Ginned Sind NT 92, Punjab 289, F 95, LSS 86/8, Four 83/8. Maket steadier on improved and ex pectations that Japan may enter market for buying limited quantities of short and medium staples.

Turnover on Saturday totalled 3245 bales, Exports 10047 bales out of which 8445 for India.

Local stocks estimated about 350000 bales.

Cottonseeds NT Ready 8/4, April 8/5, Steady. Exports 10786 bags for India.

Gold 105/4, Sovereigns 69, Silver 127. Steady on higher Bombay advices.

STOCK EXCHANGE: Habib Bank 180 (Ex. Divd.), Mumammadi Steamership (Ordinary) 103, Valika Textiles 89, Government Loan 1960 Three per cent 101/4, Karachi Port Trust 1956, six per cent 114/8. Market ruled Steady.

Economy And Greater Efficiency In Railways

(Continued from Page 10)

recommendations that had been made by the Committee itself.

Paying a tribute to the work done by the Committee and its Chairman, Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar said that for some years to come, they had to turn back towards the report for facts and figures and it would be something on which the Government could base many general principles and take steps for improving the railway administration in the country.

LABOUR'S SLACKNESS

Mr Gopalaswamy Ayyangar said that the output in railway workshops had demonstrably deteriorated. The problem of the Railway Board was to correct the existing troubles and a major condition precedent to this correction was that Labour should play their part. The Committee itself had reported on the point and Labour leaders could contribute something for this purpose. Unless the Administration could be sure of what they could expect as an output of the Labour as man-hour per day, it would be difficult to plan the programmes as regards improvement of the power position in future. The Railway Board had been faced with this difficulty of estimating the future man-day output.

As regards stores, large orders had been placed for a number of locomotives which would greatly relieve the load of the present overaged engines. On the question of spare parts, the Government had taken into account what the Committee had recommended and as a result of it they proposed to send a mission of two or three officers to Europe. "They are about to proceed to Europe to draw up contracts with firms for supplying manufactured locomotive parts direct to the Railway Administration," he said.

The Parliament adjourned till tomorrow.

DIVISION OF KOSI PROJECT IN 2 PARTS

Scheme May Take Eleven Years For Completion

The Minister for Works, Mines and Power, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, who recently visited the site for the Kosi Dam, replying to Mr. Ramnarain Singh in Parliament today said that the Kosi project was to be divided into two parts. It was hoped that the project report on the barrage near Chapra might be ready within the next few months. The project report on the high dam a little above Barakshetra might however take another year or so for completion.

The dam and the barrage, when completed, would provide complete flood protection for several thousand square miles, irrigation for about three or four million acres, and hydro-electric power of the order of one and a half or two billion kilowatts. The cost of the complete scheme might well exceed Rs. 100 crores and the time required for its completion might be eleven years.

The barrage part of the project, on the other hand, was likely to provide partial flood protection, irrigation for about two million acres and hydro-electric power to the extent of one hundred thousand kilowatts within a period of three to four years at a cost of about Rs. 30 crores.

Mr. Gadgil said that he would expedite sanction to this part of the scheme as early as possible.

LICENCES TO ESTABLISHED SHIPPERS

During 1949 licences to established shippers to export oil seeds would be valid for all permissible destinations, the Commerce Minister, Mr. K. C. Neogy said in Parliament today.

Mr. Neogy, who was answering a question by Babu Ramnarain Singh, added that in 1948 quotas of oilseeds were fixed destinationwise by the International Emergency Food Council Licences were then given to established shippers for destinations to which they had shipped in the past in order to qualify as established shippers. During 1949 destinational quotas would not continue as the International Emergency Food Council had deallocated oils and oilseeds.

COMPENSATION TO SOUTH INDIAN CHETTIARS FROM BURMA

Dr. B. V. Keskar, Deputy Minister for External Affairs said in Parliament today that the investments of South Indian Chettiars in Ceylon, Malaya and Indo-China, were estimated at Rs. 5 crores, Rs. 17 crores and 2.14 crores respectively.

Replying to Mr. Brajeshwar Prasad Dr. Keskar added that Chettiars also owned about three million acres of paddy land in Burma, but they had no investments in Siam.

As regards their investments in Burma, no reliable information was available. The Government of India were negotiating with the Government of Burma with a view to securing for the Chettiars equitable compensation for their lands which the Government of Burma proposed to take over under the Burma Land Nationalisation Act.

METHOD OF AWARD OF CONTRACTS

Restrictions have been imposed on award of contracts to contractors who are closely related to officers in the Central Public Works Department or the Works, Mines and Power Ministry.

This was stated in Parliament today by Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works Power and Mines in a written answer to Mr. V. C. Kesava Rao.

A Central Works Advisory Board consisting of representatives of the Ministries of Works, Mines anld Power and Finance and the Central Public Works Department has been set up to scrutinize tenders for works worth more than Rs. 5 lakhs, in the case of Chief Engineer of the Central Public Works Department and Rs. three lakhs in the case of Superintending Engineer, Delhi Province. The recommendations of the Advisory Board in such cases are submitted to the Minister in charge of Works, Mines and Power Ministry and such contracts are awarded only with his approval.

A planning circle has been established for standardising plans, preparing estimates and laying down specifications, with better control over the preparation of designs and estimates. Irregularities will be considerably reduced.

MOVE TO CONTROL ACCOMMODATION IN DELHI HOTEL

A bill enabling the Government to control accommodation in private hotels in Delhi upto twenty five percent of the total accommodation available in the hotel was introduced in Parliabent today by the Minister for Works, Mines and Power Mr. N. V. Gadgil.

The five hotels included in the schedule to which the bill apply are, Imperial Hotel, Marina Hotel, Cecil Hotel, Maidens Hotel and Swiss Hotel.

REMITTANCE FACILITIES TO INDIANS IN INDO-CHINA

The Indian community in Indo-China was fully availing of the arrangement under which remittance facilities at the rate of Rs. 200 per month per family, with an overall limit of Rs. 50,000 per month were provided by the French Indo-China authorities since June 15, 1948, Dr. Keskar, the Deputy Foreign Minister, told Mr. Ramalingam Chettiar in Parliament today.

TRADE WITH JAPAN

Fifty million dollars (Rs. 16.6 crores) worth of business was contracted by Indian businessmen for import from Japan during the six month period ended January this year.

Giving this information in the Parliament today Mr. K. C. Neogy, Commerce Minister, said, however, that the actual imports would be considerably less.

The total export from India to Japan from July 1, 1948 to June 30, 1949 as envisaged in the trade plan was Rs. 5.68 crores and import from Japan Rs. 8.86 crores under the sterling balances agreement. India was assured of convertibility into hard currency upto 14,000,000 dollars or £3,500,000 in her excess balance with Japan.

Five Years For Supplying Deadly Gas

FRANKFURT, March 28 (PTI-Reuter): The Manager of a German "Pest Extermination Company Peters was today sentenced to five years' imprisonment for supply of deadly "Cyclon B" gas used to kill 3,500,000 concentration camp inmates.

Peters, former Manager of the Degesch Chemical Company, will lose civil rights for three of the five years.

Two of his former associates were acquitted.

The case was believed to be the first trial by German jurimen involving crimes against humanity.

Ahmedabad Share Market

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March 28

Market ruled easy. Closing quotations: Arvind 1500, Ambika 416, Calico 118g, Deferred 1481, Atul 89, Saraspur 585, Monogram 170, Anil 280, Rohit 131-4-0, Nutan 500, City 72-8-0, Girdhar Harivallabh 208.

Saurashtra Market Quotations

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, March 28.

Rajkot Silver Vaishakh 172-2-0, Rajkot Sugar Chaitra 90-8-0, Rajkot Aranda May 134-3-0, Jamnagar Silver New Vayda 171-14-30, Jamnagar Aranda May 139-1-0, Wadhwan Cotton Jeth 28-12-6, Wadhwan Sugar Vaishakh 16-1-0.

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 28, (A. P. I.): The Textile Commissioner has, in a circular addressed to the spinning mills, permitted them to sell and deliver to their own nominees stocks of yarn packed in December, 1948 and prior, which are not paid for by allottees or remain unallotted.

Rebel Attack On Minbu Oil Centre

RANGOON, March 28. (PTI-Reuter): White Band P.V.O. "Rebels" seized large stocks of arms and ammunition and Rs. 80,000 from the treasury in an attack on the Minbu Oil centre, 376 miles north-west of Rangoon, a Burma Government "communique" stated tonight.

"White Band" members of the Peoples Volunteer Organisation were expelled from the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League and joined "white flag" Communists in their revolt against Prime Minister Thakin Nu's Government last summer.

They demanded a Burmese policy framed in consultation with insurgent Communists.

Today's "communique" said that White Band P.V.O's and students were assisting Communists to "administer" Mandalay, ancient Burmese capital occupied by the rebels on March 13.

Large-scale looting was continuing in Mandalay and the Communists were "removing all valuables" and Government property" from the city, it added.

242 Greek Guerillas Killed In 5-Day Battle

ATHENS, March 28 (PTI-Reuter): Two hundred and forty-two guerillas have been killed and 447 captured so far in the five-day-old attack by Greek Government units on rebel divisions south of the Pindus Mountains, a general staff 'communique' announced today.

Fighting was continuing with heavy losses to the guerillas it added.

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Economy And Greater Efficiency In Railways

PARLIAMENT DISCUSSES KUNZRU COMMITTEE'S REPORT

Suggestion To Raise Season Ticket Fares Criticised

GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS SCHEME TO SET UP ZONAL AUTHORITIES

NEW DELHI, MARCH 28 (API): PARLIAMENT THIS AFTERNOON DISCUSSED THE REPORT OF THE INDIAN RAILWAY ENQUIRY COMMITTEE, WHICH HAS MADE 175 RECOMMENDATIONS TO EFFECT ECONOMIES IN EXPENDITURE AND INCREASE EFFICIENCY IN RAILWAYS AND THUS INCREASE NET EARNINGS.

DISCREPANCIES IN ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Railway Minister, opening the debate, admitted that as between one railway administration and another there were discrepanies and differences which could not all be explained away by any reasons peculiar to particular Railways.

It was his intention that these differences should be investigated in detail so that every railway administration could brought up to the level of the most efficient of all the railway administrations.

In the morning the House passed Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's bills to remove certain existing discriminations in favour of Europeans and Americans in the criminal law of India and to exempt the Governor-General's reduced salary of Rs. 5,500 a month from income-tax. Another bill passed by the House will replace an ordinance enabling the authorities to record evidence of witnesses outside India where necessary.

Proceedings In Detail

The Indian Parliament today passed the Code of Criminal Procedure (second amendment) Bill enabling the authorities to record evidence outside India wherever necessary.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Home Minister, who moved the Bill, said that in several cases involving public servants it was found that material witnesses were not in India and that in their absence it was impossible to prove the guilt of the accused. To remedy the defect in the Act for the time being an ordinance had been promulgated, but it was due to expire in May next. The present Bill sought to replace the ordinance.

Mr. Kuladhar Chaliha (Assam) the only non-official speaker on the Bill requested Government to see that permits were freely given to defence lawyers when evidence was recorded in tribal areas. Sardar Patel replying said that the matter would be considered.

The Indian Parliament today took up Sardar Patel's Bill to provide for exempting the reduced salary of the Governor-General from taxes on income.

Sardar Patel said that formerly, the Governor-General's annual salary used to be Rs. 2.50 lakhs. The present Governor-General drew the attention of Government to this question and there was also some public controversy about it. Taking these factors into consideration, Government came to the conclusion that the Governor-General's salary should be fixed at Rs. 5,500 as suggested by him and that it should be free from taxes, according to the opinion of Government. To set at rest all controversy on the subject, Government issued an Ordinance, which was now sought to be replaced by the Bill.

Mr. H. V. Kamath supported the Bill but said that it would have had a tremendous psychological effect, which it might not evoke today, had it been introduced last August.

It had been stated in the statement of objects and reasons "after a careful consideration of His Excellency's proposal, Government agreed to accept it and further decided that having regard to the high office and dignity of the position of the Head of the State, the salary drawn at the reduced rate of Rs. 5,500 should be free from tax." Mr. Kamath did not know what exactly was at the back of the Minister's mind but as worded, this sentence would mean that the dignity of the Governor-General would suffer if the salary were not free of tax. Stalin during pre-war years used to draw a personal salary of about Rs. 300 a month and Hitler drew no personal salary at all. That did not detract from their dignity.

Some uncharitable critics, Mr Kamath mentioned, had worked out that Rs. 5,500 tax free was equivalent to Rs. 14,138/13/4 subject to income-tax. If Government were of the opinion that the Governor-General needed this income, the House should have no objection to voting the amount, but he wished the question of dignity of State had not been raised.

PROF. SHAH'S OPPOSITION

Prof. K. T. Shah, opposing the Bill, said that the average income of an Indnan today was Rs. 14 or Rs. 15 a month as against which the Governor-General's salary, if taxed, would be equivalent to Rs. 14,000 or Rs. 15,000. Such a vast disparity, in any State claiming to be democratic, must call for adverse comment. "It used to be at any rate one of our complaints against foreign rulers that the average salary drawn by foreign officials of those days was far in excess and out of all proportion to the income of an average citizen in India. This wide gulf, is, to my mind, a blemish in the society of equals that we propose under the new constitution."

He also objected in principle to making the income of the Governor-General tax-free. Other heads of the State, like the President of the U.S.A., had to pay taxes and even the King of England did not claim any exemption from taxation for his income from private investments and properties.

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed said that by providing an exemption from income-tax for the Governor-General the Government were introducing an anomaly in the Income-tax system.

SARDAR'S REPLY

Replying to the debate, Sardar Patel said that he fully appreciated the desire of the Members that the salary of the Governor-General should be fixed at a level in consonance with the conditions prevailing in the country. He said that the House, meeting of the Constituent Assembly, considered this question and fixed the salary at Rs. 5,500.

He said if they wanted to change the present set-up and practice the ideals that the Karachi Congress resolution placed before them they should leave this place and build up a capital somewhere else. He added: "Inspite of our efforts to come down to the level of the conditions prevailing in the country we find it impossible and difficult. I would like to go as far as possible to meet the wishes of every individual member of the House in fixing the scale of the salary of the highest office in the country. If we have to bring down the level we must go to an entirely different surrounding. It may be possible for some individuals to draw less salary but looking at the totality of the circumstances, placed as we are today in the set-up in which we are working, we came to the conclusion after considering all facts that the proposed scale is adequate for the present."

Sardar Patel said that after all the Governor-General's office or salary was not a permanent thing. The House could change it when they liked but in the present conditions and circumstances, the Government thought that the salary proposed was proper and just. He resented any suggestion that there was any "underhand" dealing in saying that the Governor-General's salary should be free of income-tax. The fixing up of the Governor-General's salary was a very heavy responsibility and the House was not discussing the case of the present incumbent. They were discussing what under the present circumstances should be the salary and emoluments of the Head of the State. He had complaints from some of the Governors even now that apart from their salary, the allowances they got were exhausted and that they were not able to meet their expenses. He had told them that they should try hard to manage with what they received.

"The present Governor-General would not like to draw more if he could help it. He knew as much as any other member of the House what the Gandhian ideal was and how to act on it."

The House adopted the Bill, without further discussion or amendment.

FOREIGNERS AND CRIMINAL LAW

"The Parliament also passed the Bill to abolish preferential treatment in favour of Europeans and Americans in the operation of the criminal law and trials in the country".

Sardar Patel, commending the Bill for acceptance, said: "There is no reason why Europeans and Americans should not be treated in the manner in which the children of the soil are being treated in the eyes of the law. Law must be equal in its application without distinction of caste, creed or religion. Law is respector of no person or class".

The Bill was passed in four minutes.

EFFICIENCY IN RAILWAYS

Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Railway Minister, opened the debate on the report of the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee.

He said that as between one railway administration and another there were discrepancies and differences which could not all be explained by any reasons peculiar to particular railways. It was his intention that these differences should be investigated in detail so that every railway administration could be brought up to the level of the most efficient of all railway administrations.

He did think with the Committee that Railway Administrations did not get that amount of financial advice in regard to schemes, control of expenditure, and even audit that they must expect and as a result "we have conditions which require a certain amount of thorough overhauling". This also, he thought, would be undertaken in the course of the coming year.

REGROUPING OF SYSTEMS

The question of regrouping of railways and reorganisation of the central set-up were problems which bristled with difficulties and required very careful study before Government could arrive at conclusions.

Every Railway Administration had been asked to submit to the Railway Board somewhere about the beginning of July next a consolidated report on the action taken by it on the Committee's recommendations. Orders had also been issued that when action was taken by a Railway Administration, it should immediately be communicated to the Railway Board.

India was by no means alone in regard to the deterioration in the working of railways. For instance, the report showed that, in 1947-48, the operation ratio for Indian railways was 76.21 excluding depreciation and 82.5 including depreciation. As against this, the ratio on the Canadian National Railway was 90.63, South African Railway 76.06, Western Australian Railway 109.34 South Australian Railway 107, Canadian Pacific Railway, a company-managed railway, 87.38 and U. S. Railways Class One 78.37.

He had already told the House that Government were contemplating the establishment of a coach-building factory and were trying to step up production of wagons in the country. There was some trouble in getting steel but steps had been taken for allocation of steel for railway purposes.

Paying a tribute to the Railway Enquiry Committee, particularly its Chairman, Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru, Mr. Ayyangar said that if the recommendations of the Committee were worked out in greater detail, they would produce economies in expenditure and what was more, greater efficiency in operation. This would result in increasing the net earnings of railways.

"RULES MISAPPLIED"

Mr. Frank Anthony said that there were certain lacunae in the report, especially in regard to its recommendations dealing with the staff. He did not know how the Committee could have arrived at the conclusion that the rules relating to discipline and appeal were satisfactory. For years now there had been vehement criticism against these provisions. In actual application the rules were misapplied and given effect to contrary to the elementary rules of fair play and justice. The rules pertaining **to dismissal were also summary** and often staff with over twenty years experience were sent away without assigning any reason whatsoever. Some of the safeguards provided were illusory.

He would urge that in the case of dismissals there should be absolute right for a departmental enquiry where the staff concerned should have the right to be represented and assisted by a lawyer.

Mr. Anthony criticised the over-emphasis on "paper examinations", especially in the recruitment to the lower cadres. They should not sacrifice efficiency for paper tests. He also opposed the recommendation that merit-cum-seniority should be taken into consideration for promotions. This had given rise to "cases of nepotism" and a lowering of the standard of efficiency.

Mr. Anthony pleaded that Class Two officers of the railways were the real lynchpin of the system and the differentiation made between Class One and Two was inexcusable. He thought that to extol class one officers was "Brahminism par excelence".

ZONAL REGROUPING URGED

Mr. Khandubhai Desai disagreed with the recommendations of the Committee for the vesting of the powers in a central authority. They had today nearly 36,000 miles of railways including those owned by Indian States and it was not possible to run them efficiently from the Centre. Immediate steps should be taken to regroup the railways on a zonal basis and they should be supervised by autonomous zonal authorities. The Railway Ministry should confine its work to laying down of policy and co-ordination.

Mr. Desai urged that zonal tribunals should be set up in order to inqquire into disputes which might arise from day to day.

Holding that the railway administration was "top-heavy" Mr. B. Das said that its strength had increased from four lakhs to eight lakhs now.

"HALTING AND INDECISIVE"

Mr. Raspatrai Kapur said that the railways should be run as a public utility concern, whose primary object should be to afford facilities to passengers. He characterised the Kunzru Committee's report as "halting and indecisive" at every stage of its recommendations, either on the question of regrouping of railways, or fuel economy or on the subject of surplus staff. The Committee had made no recommendations on these important issues. Mr. Kapur suggested that E. P. Railway and E.I. Railways should be amalgamated with Allahabad as its headquarters.

Mr. R. K. Sidhka criticised the Committee's observation in regard to season ticket fares on the suburban electric railways. He said that if the fares of the season tickets in suburban railways in Bombay were raised they would be disturbing the economic life of the great cit. Lakhs of people workers clerks businessmen and middle-class people used these railways for the nomic life of the great city. Lakhs purpose of attending their work and therefore, the "fare should not be touched, if the railways want their services to be popular". Revision of fare, he added was not justified on the ground of loss either, for all the suburban railways were making huge profits. Mr. Sidhwa said he was also opposed to the Committee's recommendations on the composition of the local and Central Advisory Committees for railways.

KUNZRU'S REPLY TO CRITICISMS

Replying to criticisms on the report, Pandit Kunzru said that the Committee was unable to arrive at, any definite conclusions on the question of staff, partly because the railway administrations did not supply the required data and partly because the Railway Board issued a "communique" while the Committee was preparing its report that as a result of the Adjudicator's award, not merely would no reduction in personnel be possible but an addition to the staff would be required

As regards the Central Railway Controlling Authority, he said he would ask whether it was possible for anybody who had seen the effect of the war and partition on the railways to recommend that before things had become much more stabilised than they were at the present moment, a radical change in the method of managing the railways could be made.

CONTENTMENT OF RAIL WORKERS

He had no doubt that the recommendations made regarding the training of the supervisory subordinate staff and officers would receive Government's consideration. "Frankly speaking," he said, "I am not certain that our recommendations with regard to the establishment of a basic training institute for certain categories of workmen and for giving adequate opportunities to other workmen to acquire such knowledge as will enable them to advance their interests will not be overlooked it might be regarded as a minor matter. I should like to impress upon the Minister that this matter deserves no less serious consideration than any other question Nothing will promote contentment of railway workers so much as the knowledge on the part of the railway workers that by their own exertion they can improve their chances of obtaining promotion in their own grades and being able to rise from their own grades to the next higher grade."

Pandit Kunzru felt that a central control of Authority would be able to perform the duty of managing the State railway much more effectively than the zonal authorities suggested by Mr. Khandubhai Desai.

AN OBNOXIOUS RULE

Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Railway Minister, replying to the debate said he knew that amongst railway servants, rule 1708 was considered obnoxious. People who suffered by the application of that rule felt that injustice had been done to them because they were dismissed out of the service without their being told what it was they were dismissed for. He conceded the position that a thing like that, if it was adopted as a matter of general application, was one to which the greatest exception could be taken. At the present moment he had under consideration the question how best this particular rule might be modified in order to do justice to the person who suffered by it. He hoped that some procedure would be evolved which would remove this grievance.

Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar said that on the question of Zonal Authority, the Government had not taken a decision. The matter was very important but bristled with many difficulties. He would take into consideration the points that had been raised during the discussion as well as the

(Continued on Page 9.)

SUBHAS BOSE NOT ALIVE

Dr. Keskar's Reply In Parliament

NEW DELHI, March 28 (API).—The Government's information was that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, leader of the Indian National Army, was no more, Dr Keskar, Deputy Foreign Minister, said in Parliament today replying to Mr H. V. Kamath.

Mr. Kamath had drawn the Government's attention to recent press reports from London suggesting that Netaji Bose was alive somewhere and biding his time for the right moment to return to India and that the British Government was very much exercised over these reports.

Mr. Kamath had earlier asked what property standing in the name of Netaji Bose and the Provisional Government of Free India in the Azad Hind Bank or elsewhere in East Asia had been found.

Dr. Keskar said it had not been possible to ascertain the details of the property standing in the name of Netaji Bose. There appeared to have been a large quantity of gold and jewellery and valuables. Much of this had disappeared during the disturbed conditions prevailing at the time of the end of the war, but some of it was recovered from officials and others connected with the INA and India Independence League when Pandit Nehru visited Malaya three years ago he constituted a fund made up of the purses received by him during his visit and of some gold when had previously been confiscated by the British military authorities. At his suggestion Lord Mountbatten then Supreme Commander, South East Asia, had agreed to hand over this gold to the Trust created for giving relief to Indians in Malaya.

The Trust was still functioning. Apart from this, despite a number of efforts, no other funds or jewellery had thus far been recovered.

BOMBAY'S STREET-VENDORS

65. "The Dhanu-walla"

He is entitled to that conqueror's pose because he puts up a day-to-day fight for existence in a city which believes in mechanical gadgets. The tools of his trade are ancient and it is likely he is using a bow which helped his great grand-father earn a living. His work is as monotonous as the unmusical sound he creates with the help of the baton in the left hand. His earnings for ten-hour day in the midst of clotted cotton heaps is a paltry two rupees. And yet he keeps smiling because no one who wants the luxury of a soft bed can do without him. While on assignment he looks like a clumsy white bear with cotton sticking to every part of his clothing. But he has learnt by practice, the art of shedding the imprint of the profession immediately after each assignment and of emerging a clean, smart man.

SPECIALISED TRAINING IN HIGHWAY PROBLEMS

Nine Indian Engineers To Undergo 18 Week Course In U. S.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Nine Indian and one Pakistani road engineers are among some 60 foreign officials and highway engineers who will take an 18-week specialized training course in modern methods of highway engineering under the auspices of the Public Roads Administration of the Federal Works Agency of the United States.

Nine Indian engineers, headed by D. P. Nayar superintending engineer of the East Punjab Public Works Department are scheduled to arrive on May 9. The Pakistani representative will arrive about same time.

Thirteen countries have already accepted the invitation of the Public Roads Administration to send representatives to receive specialized instruction, which is of post-graduate nature. The programme will include a week of orientation, a six-week course of lectures and discussions on American highway practices and systems, 10 weeks of field work and a final week of review and evaluation.

The lecture programme will be conducted by experts and officials of the Public Roads Administration who will talk on their particular fields. The co-operation of representatives of state highway commissions and private organizations has also been enlisted.

COMPREHENSIVE COURSE PLANNED

Subjects to be discussed during the six-week lecture course include a plan of highway transportation on the American continent, the history and development of highways, highway administration, fiscal and legal policies, highway planning (including traffic counts and estimates), highway design, highway location, drainage, bridging, soil stabilization and types of surfaces.

In the field, foreign visitors will observe American problems and construction activity analogous to the situation in their own countries. The Public Roads Administration emphasizes that the desires of visiting engineers will be taken into account, to give them information most useful on their return to their own lands.

The engineers will have opportunity to view plants which make highway equipment and will see how highways are administered, from the level of Public Roads Administration down to county and town administration. They will learn the place of transportation in the general economy of a country, as highways are becoming more and more linked to the overall economy. Step by step the evolution of latest highway practices will be explained to the visiting engineers, who will learn through actual experience such things as the economics of good highway location.

TWO INDIAN GROUPS RECEIVED TRAINING

Although the Public Roads Administration has always had foreign visitors as observers, this is the first formalized training programme it has offered. In 1946 and 1947, two large delegations from India came to the United States for training and, because of the size of the groups, the Public Roads Administration treated them as units rather than as individuals. As a result of working with the two groups, officials felt that other countries might welcome the same type of training. Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Great Britain, Greece, India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Venezuela are planning to send representatives and Bolivia, Colombia, Mexico and the French colonies may also do so.

The programme will be under the direction of Thomas H. MacDonald, Commissioner of Public Roads and an outstanding highway expert. MacDonald visited India in recent years, and has been invited to go there again. He has a great personal interest in the highway problems of India.

Commenting on the forthcoming visit of nine Indian road engineers, a bulletin of the Government of India Information Service in Washington said the visit is a part of a long-term plan of the Government of India to increase the proficiency of her road engineers so they may tackle satisfactorily large road development programmes under execution. "Fulfilment of the plan", the bulletin stated, "has been made possible by the kind courtesy of the United States Government, which is making elaborate arrangements for Indians' training."—USIS

MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff's Idea Of A Joke Is Worse Th an Cooking — By BUD FISHER

SINCE JEFF GOT THAT JOB DOWN AT THE BAKERY I DON'T SEE MUCH OF HIM!
JEFF, I DIDN'T KNOW YOU COULD BAKE!
OH, I CAN'T REALLY!
I'M ONLY A BLACKSMITH HERE!
BLACKSMITH? WHAT ON EARTH DOES A BLACKSMITH DO IN A BAKE SHOP?
I SHOO FLIES!
OH, WELL - I GOTTA HAVE MY LITTLE JOKE!
Fisher

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